REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,347.—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, AUGUST 26, 1872. Subscription in Advance { For a Year .....Rs. 42 / For Six Months...Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, in advance	Rs. 42
Half Year ,,	,, 24
Three Months ,,	,, 14
One Month ,,	,, 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
Third do	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 12 As.

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 30th August, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. COLUMBIAN, (2,180 tons, and 500 H.P.), Captain W. C. Ascott, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M. in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 26th August, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. TRAVANCORE, (1,900 tons and 400 H.P.), Captain C. H. Eastley, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Friday, the 23rd August.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL.

S.S. HIDALGO, 1,800 TONS.

THIS Fine New Steamer, specially built for the East India Trade, will be DESPATCHED as above early in SEPTEMBER.

The accommodation is amidships and will ventilated. The Cabins contain only two or three berths each, so that overcrowding will be avoided. A Surgeon and a Stewardess are carried.

FARES, EXCLUDING OF WINES, &c.

FIRST CLASS TO LIVERPOOL .....Rs. 500
,, ,, SUEZ..... ,, 300

For further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

1st August 1872.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamer SPHINX will be despatched for TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 10th September. This Steamer has only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

(including a liberal Table with Wine and Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage).

To	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Trieste	£40	£19-0
To Port Said	£30	£14-6
To Suez	£28	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, Free ; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Meadow Street, 19th August 1872.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA	BOMBAY
on the 24th, and	on the 1st
of each Month.	

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

To	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£23	£15	£4	
Suez	32	26	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Alexandria	39	23	9-10	
Messina	50	34	14	Including Wines.
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	Without Food.
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Next Steamers from Bombay :—

INDIA, on SUNDAY, 1st September 1872.

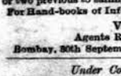
The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 20th September 1871.

Under Contract with Government.



THE BROACH and GOGO STEAM FERRY will COMMENCE PLYING immediately after the S. W. MONSOON.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders :—

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 8

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

STEAMER FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, the Screw-Steamship ALBATROSS, expected to reach Bombay about the beginning of September next.

This Steamer is classed in "Lloyd's Register of Shipping as double A 1; and the following are the particulars of her dimensions, extracted from the "Underwriters' Registry" :—

Tonnage	262 tons.	Length	241-0 ft.
Measurement	990-681	Breadth	29-1 ft.
		Depth of hold	14-8 ft.

Engines, 2 Hor. P. by A. Sc. 40-24-100 H. P., built and engined in 1868 by JOHN KEY, Kirkaldy.

As the ALBATROSS has been loaded at Bombay twice, her carrying capacity and high character are well-known.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

DR. A. FITZPATRICK, SURGEON DENTIST, (LATE OF CALCUTTA,)

BEGS to inform the Nobility and Gentry of Bombay that he has been induced to begin Practice in this City, and can be consulted daily from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. at his Office, No. 12, Rampart Row, opposite the Esplanade Hotel.

TIME-PIECES.

"OEIL-DE-BŒUF,"
HANGING EXCELLENT TIME-KEEPERS.
PATENT LEVER.
EIGHT DAY.

"SKELETON,"
WITH GLASS DOME AND STAND.
EIGHT DAY.

"MARINE,"
VERY SERVICEABLE,

CLOCKS AND TIME-PIECES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION TO BE HAD AT
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.'s,
Elphinstone Circle.

NEW ADVERTISEMNTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

LEWIS'S
DRAMATIC AND BURLESQUE COMPANY
WILL PERFORM EVERY EVENING.

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF Mrs. G. B. W. LEWIS.

ELEGANT ENGLISH COMIC DRAMA,
LAUGHTER-LOVING "IRISH" COMEDY,
IN WHICH
Mr. PETER MANSERGH,
THE FAVOURITE IRISH COMEDIAN, WILL MAKE HIS
FIRST APPEARANCE.

MONDAY, 26TH AUGUST.

GRIST TO THE MILL,
AND
HANDY ANDY.

TUESDAY, 27TH AUGUST, FIRST NIGHT OF BURLESQUE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle.....Rs. 5 | Gallery .....Rs. 2
Stalls..... ,, 3

Doors open at 8-15 ; Performance to commence at 9.

Tickets may be had and places secured at SOUNDY, BRESLAUER & Co., where a plan of the Theatre can be seen.

GOLD FISH.—FOR SALE, some beautiful GOLD FISH, just RECEIVED direct from China.

WANTED, a D.B.C.F. EXPRESS RIFLE, 500 Bore, by a good maker.—Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

NOTICE.—The ANNUAL SALES of ABKAREE and FERRY FARMS, and of the RIGHT of REMOVING SAND, EARTH, and STONE from the foreshore of the Colaba Collectorate, will be HELD before the Collector of Colaba, at Alibagh, on the 18th September 1872, and following days.

W. SALMON, Acting Collector.

Colaba Collector's Office, Alibagh, 21st August 1872.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I have chartered my fatemari YESHWANTI, Tindal Asdaa, of the burthen of 200 candies, bearing No. 2,449 of the Bombay Register, to TREECUMDASS CURAMSEE, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant. I will not be as Owner responsible to any Shipper who might ship goods therein. All persons are hereby apprized of the above facts.—Dated this 23rd day of August 1872.

કેવળજી તુલશીદાસ.
i. e. KESSOWJEE TOOLSEEDASS,
Church Gate Street.

BOMBAY PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this COMPANY will be HELD at the Office, in Rampart Row, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th September 1872, at 3 P.M., precisely, for the following business :—

I. To receive the Directors' Report and the Accounts for the year ending 30th June last.
II. To declare a Dividend.
III. To appoint two Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who offer themselves for re-election.
IV. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 27th instant, to WEDNESDAY, the 4th September, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
BRICE, BROWN, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 26th August 1872.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

Madura, No I	per 1,000	...	Rs. 24
Thompson's No. I	,,	...	,, 15
Do. Prime	,,	...	,, 18
Dawson's do.	,,	...	,, 18
Noble's ...	,,	...	,, 16
Blucher's, No. I	,,	...	,, 16
Do. No. II	,,	...	,, 12
Breakfast	,,	...	,, 12

DINDIGUL CHEROOTS.

Dindigul's No. I	per 1,000	...	Rs. 25 0
Do. do.	in boxes of 100	...	3 0
Do. No. II	per 1,000	...	20 0
Do. do.	in boxes of 100	...	2 8

PONDICHERRYS.

"Indiana" Cigars	in boxes of 250	...	Rs. 6 8
Do. do.	per 1,000	...	,, 24 0
"Long Commons" Cheroots	in boxes of 250	...	,, 5 8
Do. do.	per 1,000	...	,, 20 0

COCONADAS,

Babingtons	per 1,000	...	Rs. 15 0
Burmahs	,,	...	,, 13 0
Sedans	,,	...	,, 18 0
Leisure Hours	,,	...	,, 18 0
Office	,,	...	,, 12 0

In Boxes of 100 and 250.

MANILLA CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.

Cigars No. 1, per 1,000		...	Rs. 90
Do. No. 2	,,	...	,, 60
Cheroots, Cavite	,, Superior	...	,, 70

SAMPLES OF CHEROOTS FORWARDED POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

PER VARIOUS CANAL STEAMERS.

TOBACCO.

Finest American Tobacco, by direct importation.

Sponge Cake, Natural Leaf	per lb.	...	Rs. 3 8
Gold Leaf Aromatic Fibre	,,	...	,, 2 0
Cavendish	,,	...	,, 1 8
Honey Dew	,,	...	,, 1 8
Virginia Shag, in ½ lb. tins	,,	...	,, 6 0

THOMAS BEAR'S

Smoking Mixture in ¼ lb. Tins, per Tin		...	As. 12
Imperial	,, ,,	...	,, 12
Bird's Eye	,, ,,	...	,, 12
Carolina Rose	,, ,,	...	,, 12

A considerable discount allowed to the Trade and Purchasers of large quantities.

J. NEUBERG.

HOTELS.

TURIN.

OPENED SINCE OCTOBER 1871.

THE GRAND HOTEL DE TURIN.

BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT OF THE BERNERHOF HOTEL AT BERNE.

BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT OF THE HOTEL DE NICE AT NICE.

This fine Hotel, situated opposite the principal Railway Station (Porta Nuova) ARRIVAL, in a central position near the public garden and the most fashionable Streets, is kept according to the Swiss style, and extremely convenient for all classes of travellers ; combining the greatest comfort, with moderate charges.

The house is heated during the winter season.

Kept by CONSTANT KRAFT.

BYCULLA HOTEL,

(BY JEEWANJEE & Co.,)

JUNCTION OF BELLASIS AND CLARE ROADS, BYCULLA

BYCULLA HOTEL, which is within a few minutes' walk of the Byculla and Grant Road Railway Stations, is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. Having been built expressly for such an Establishment, the building possesses advantages over Bungalow Hotels, special care having been taken in the arrangements of the Rooms, which are large and lofty, to secure the best ventilation, and thus to keep the whole Hotel cool. The furnishings and fittings have been selected with a special view to affording the greatest comfort to Residents and Visitors, and ample accommodation has been provided for Families. The Table is supplied in a manner unsurpassed in Bombay, and care is taken that the Wines and other Liquors are of the first quality.

Adjoining the large Dining Saloon are a Library and six fine Billiard Tables.

Hot and Cold Baths always ready.

Extensive Garden.

Visitors arriving by train should book for

BYCULLA STATION,

and NOT for Bores Bunder,

JEEWANJEE & Co.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

the Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

Dog Works :—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING,
ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, the FIRST FLOOR of No. 9, Church Gate Street, Furnished or Unfurnished.—Apply to J. & W. WATSON & Co.

NOTICES.

BHOWNUGGUR PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a SECOND CALL of RUPEES FIVE HUNDRED (Rs. 500) per Share is PAYABLE at the Office of the Undersigned, No. 5, Rampart Row, on or before 1st September 1872, in conformity with the terms of a Resolution passed by the Directors.

Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. will be charged for any payments of Calls after the above date.

By Order of the Directors,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

No. 5, Rampart Row, Bombay, 15th August 1872.

THE COLABA COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of August, instant, at 4 o'clock P.M., to transact the following business :—

I. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts to the 30th June 1872, and to sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
II. To appoint two Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation and to elect two additional Directors.
III. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st to the 28th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 17th August 1872.

THE COLABA PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on SATURDAY, the 31st day of August 1872, at 3 o'clock P.M., to transact the following business :—

I. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts to the 30th June 1872.
II. To appoint two Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation.
III. To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration, and to consider any other business that may be brought before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the COMPANY will be CLOSED from the 24TH to the 31ST INSTANT, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
For the London, Asiatic, and American Company, Limited,
A. E. ASHLEY, Joint Manager,
Secretaries.

Bombay, 23rd August 1872.

MAZAGON LAND COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the following Resolutions were proposed and unanimously adopted at the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING held THIS DAY :—

Proposed by Ramjee Madhowjee, Esq., Chairman,
Seconded by Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy, Esq.,

"That the following special Resolution, passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on the 25th July last, be and it is hereby confirmed :—That the Mazagon Land Company, Ltd., be wound up voluntarily."

Proposed by Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey, Esq.,
Seconded by Hormusjee Muncherjee Nicolson, Esq.,

"That Mr. Munchershaw Bazonjee be, and is hereby, appointed Liquidator of the Mazagon Land Company, Limited, and his remuneration be Rs. 500, and that he be authorized to sell and transfer the business and property of the 'Mazagon Land Company, Limited,' to the 'New Mazagon Land Company, Limited,' a Joint Stock Company having a Capital of Rupees Thirty-five Lacs, divided into 1,750 Shares of Rs. 2,000 each, in consideration of receiving for such transfer for the purpose of distribution amongst the Shareholders of the Mazagon Land Company, Limited, one fully paid-up share in the 'New Mazagon Land Company, Limited,' for every one share of the Mazagon Land Company, Limited, issued to the public, and of the New Mazagon Land Company, Limited, taking upon itself all the debts and liabilities of the Mazagon Land Company, Limited."

રામજી માધવજી.
i.e. RAMJEE MADHOWJEE, Chairman.

Hornby Row No. 1, Bombay, 17th August 1872.

NOTICE—TENDERS are hereby invited for the supply of 5,060 GARCES, equal to 606,000 Indian Maunds of Salt, of good quality, for the District of Malabar, as follows :—

At Cannanore	650 Garces, of 120 Indian Maunds each.		
Tellicheri	650	ditto	ditto
Calicut	900	ditto	ditto
Beypore	1,400	ditto	ditto
Ponnani	1,300	ditto	ditto
Chaughat	70	ditto	ditto
Cochin	90	ditto	ditto
Total Garces	5,060		

The Salt to be supplied from Dec. 1872 to the end of March 1873.

2. Tenders will be received for any quantity or quantities (within the above limits) of 10 Garces each or upwards. The period within which the Salt tendered will be delivered must be specified, and if not brought within that period it will be at the option of the Collector to receive or refuse the Salt.

3. All tenders received up to the 13th September 1872 will be opened for consideration and disposal on the day following, in the Hoorsoe Kutcherry at Calicut, when the parties tendering or their Agents are invited to attend.

4. Tenders will also continue to be received for the Salt remaining to be supplied until further notice.

5. Merchants in Bombay desirous of a speedy reply can communicate their tenders by telegram, reply prepaid.

6. Salt not pure and of good quality and colour will be rejected. This rule will be strictly enforced. The Collector reserves right of decision on these points.

7. The tenders must specify in words at length the rate in Rupees per Garce of 120 Indian Maunds.

8. The expenses attending on the landing, weighing, and storing of the Salt must be defrayed by the parties tendering, and no allowance is made for wastage occurring on the voyage or in landing.

9. The Salt will be received by weight according to the practice now existing in the order in which the arrivals are registered at the Salt Depot.

10. The Collector reserves to himself the right of rejecting any or all of the tenders that may be received, without assigning any reason for so doing.

11. Tenders to be addressed to the Collector of Malabar, and to be superscribed "Tenders for the supply of Salt."

12. Parties who may tender for more than 100 Garces will be required to find substantial Security for the due fulfilment of their contracts, should the Collector consider it necessary.

13. Salt brought by merchants from whom tenders have not been accepted will be received, if the whole quantity has not been previously engaged for, at such prices as may appear to the Collector reasonable with reference to the prevailing rates in the month.

A. MARFYN, Collector.

Malabar, Collector's Office, 27th July 1872.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION,
HIGH COURT.
Suit No. 67 of 1872.

POCHAJEE SORABJEE, Parsee Merchant, residing at Nanabhoy Bomonjee Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, and DINSHAW EDULJEE LAMNA, Parsee Merchant, residing at Khetwady, without the Fort, and carrying on business in Bombay at Apollo Street, under the firm of POCHAJEE FRAMJEE and COMPANY.....Plaintiffs.

vs.

COWASJEE NOWROJEE LAMNA, Parsee, residing at Bellasis Junction Road, without the Fort of Bombay, and formerly carrying on business with PEROZSHAW NOWROJEE LAMNA, (since deceased), under the firm of NUSSERWANJEE MANOCKJEE and SONS.....Defendant.

It is hereby proclaimed and notified that (under and by virtue of a Warrant for Sale of Immovable Property issued on the 23rd day of July, instant, in the above Suit) will be put up for sale by Public Auction the undermentioned immoveable property of the above-named Defendant :—

TO BE SOLD IN THE SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

On THURSDAY, the 29th day of August next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, Lot No. 1.—All that piece or parcel of Fazendaree land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Bellasis Road, without the Fort, in the sub-district of Mazagon, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 30, and bounded on the east by a public road called Jacob's road, on the west by the property of the late Nusserwanjee Manockjee Lamna, on the south by the said Bellasis Road, and on the north by the property of David Sassoon, Esquire.

TO BE SOLD IN THE SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

On the same day, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, Lot No. 2.—All that piece or parcel of Fazendaree land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or bungalow standing thereon, situate at Bellasis Road, without the Fort, in the sub-district of Mazagon, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 31, and bounded on the east by the said Jacob's road, on the west by the property of the late Nowrojee Nusserwanjee Lamna, on the south by the said Bellasis Road, and on the north by the property of the said David Sassoon, Esquire.

TO BE SOLD IN THE SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

On the same day, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, Lot No. 3.—All that piece or parcel of Fazendaree land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or bungalow standing thereon, situate at Bellasis Road, without the Fort, in the sub-district of Mazagon, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 32, and bounded on the east by the said Jacob's road, on the west by the said stable No. 31, on the south by Bellasis road, and on the north by the said stable No. 31.

TO BE SOLD IN THE SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

On the same day, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, Lot No. 4.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Bellasis road, without the Fort, in the sub-district of Mazagon, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 33, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 341, and bounded on the east by the house of Bhugwan Dyaram, Carpenter, on the west by the house of Hamabai, widow of Nowrojee Nusserwanjee Lamna, on the south by Tank Street, and on the north by the said Bellasis road.

TO BE SOLD IN THE SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

On the same day, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, Lot No. 5.—All that piece or parcel of Fazendaree land or ground, together with the messuages, tenements, and chawls standing thereon, situate at Bellasis road, without the Fort, in the sub-district of Mazagon, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 28, 29 A, and 29 B, and containing 3,349 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the said house No. 30, belonging to the said Nowrojee Nusserwanjee Lamna, on the west partly by the property of the late Casumbhoy Natha and partly by a burial-ground, on the south by the said Bellasis road, and on the north by the property of David Sassoon, Esquire.

TO BE SOLD IN THE SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

On the same day, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, Lot No. 6.—All that piece or parcel of land, situate at Mahim, in the sub-district of Mazagon, without the Fort, and registered by the Collector or Land Revenue under No. 2-81, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 207, and bounded on the east by the property of Manockjee Dadabhoy Majia, on the west by the public road, on the south by a public road, and on the north by the property of Bundoo Kunsara.

TO BE SOLD IN THE SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

On the same day, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, Lot No 7.—All that piece or parcel of land, situate at Mahim, in the sub-district of Mazagon, without the Fort of Bombay, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 834, and bounded on the east by the property of Pallonjee Heerjee, on the west by the sea-shore, on the south by a public passage, and on the north by the sea-shore ; and it was ordered that the defendant, as such of surviving partner of the said late firm of Nusserwanjee Manockjee and Sons, should pay to the plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 8,950-15-7, for debt and interest, and the sum of Rs. 326-10-0 for costs, which said debt, interest and costs amount together to the sum of Rs. 9,349-9-7, and further simple interest at six per cent. per annum upon the said sum of Rs. 9,349-9-7, from the date of the said Decree until payment.

The sale will extend only to the right, title, and interest of the said defendant in the above-specified property.

25 per cent. deposit money to be paid at the time of sale.

For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 20th July 1872.

Messrs. CRAIGIE, LYNCH, & OWEN,
Plaintiff's Attornies.

NOTICES.

MRS. LAKE,
SILK MERCER, MILLINER, DRESS AND HABIT-MAKER,
"UXBRIDGE HOUSE," BYCULLA,
BOMBAY.

BRANCH MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 15, CIVIL LINES,
POONA.

MRS. LAKE has the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay, Poona, Kirkee, &c., that she has just opened a Branch of her Establishment in Poona, at No. 15, Civil Lines, where she will have much pleasure in showing a most Elegant and Fashionable Consignment of MILLINERY, &c., together with the latest Novelties of the season, *which have been specially selected for her from the best Paris and London Houses.*

WEDDING and MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.
RIDING HABITS MADE TO ORDER.
ALL SUPPLIES RECEIVED "OVERLAND."
LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP.

TERMS—CASH.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay, or Poona.

No. 15, CIVIL LINES, POONA,
AND
"UXBRIDGE HOUSE," BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

1st July, 1872.

MONSOON.

MESSRS. BADHAM AND CO.,
BE APPOINTED
TO THE LATE LORD MAYO, THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA,

BEG to call attention to their NEW STOCK of SHIRTINGS, WATERPROOFS, TWEEDS, &c., just received per s.s. PESHAWUR.

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

WATERPROOFS.

	Rs.	a.
Coats	16	0
Leggings	7	0
Caps	3	8

SHIRTS	Badham's Silk and Wool, each	9	8
	Badham's Pure all Wool, each	8	8
	Badham's Oxford Cloth, each	6	8
	Badham's French Cambric, per doz.	60	0
	Badham's White	60	0
	Badham's Spun Silk	12	0
COLLARS	Shakespeare, Dux, Suez, per doz	6	8
	Fall Mall, Grosvenor, West End, per doz.	6	8
HOSIERY	Fine Brown Cotton Half Hose	12	8
	Fine Fancy Striped, from	14	8
	Fine Merino Half Hose, from	16	0
	Knickerbocker, Ribbed, per pair	4	8
HOSIERY	Fine Merino Under-vests, a dozen for	20	0
	Fine Super India Gauze ,, ,,	26	0
	Fine ,, ,, Drawers, each	6	0
SLEEPING SUITS	Badham's Oxford Cloth	11	0
	Badham's Pure All-Wool	18	0
	Badham's Silk and Wool	19	0
	Badham's Spun Silk	22	0
OVERLAND SUITS	Badham's Blue Serge Suits	30	0
	Badham's Flannel Serge Suits	22	0
	Badham's Scotch Tweed Suits	35	0
HATS	Lincoln and Bennett's Black Silk Hats	15	8
	Lincoln and Bennett's Drab Shell Hat	12	8
	Ellwood's Drab Shell Hat	5	8
	Black Felt Wideawake, Tassels, and Derby	6	8
	Black Felt Cantab and Stanhope	6	8
	Drab Felt Cantab, Isis, and Chester	6	8
HELMETS	Hawke's Regulation White Helmets, with brass Chin Straps	25	0
	White Helmets, for Civilians	18	0
	White and Drab Hunting Hats	15	0
BRACES	Best Indiarubber, Clarence and Cantab	2	8
SCARFS	Duke of Edinburgh	2	12
	The Campbell Bow	1	8
	The Belhaven	2	8
	The Romal "Satin"	3	0
TIES	Black Ecrinton and Tom-Thumb	1	0
	Coloured ,, ,,	1	8
	White Dress Ties, from		8
HANDKERCHIEFS	Fine White Cambric, Hemmed, per doz	5	8
	,, ,, Coloured Borders	5	0
	Fine Irish Cambric, from	10	8
HOUSEHOLD LINEN	Damask Linen Table Cloths, Damask Napkins, Sheeting (Double and Single).		
JEWELLERY	Gold Links, Solitaires, Shirt Studs, Pins, &c.		
TRUNKS, &c.	Overland Trunks, Portmanteaus, Courier Bags, Hand Bags, Rugs, and Straps, &c.		
TAILORING DEPARTMENT	A large Stock of Coat and Trouserings in every variety of material. Patterns and Instructions for self-measurement sent on application.		

BADHAM AND CO.,
Rampart Row, Bombay.

A. ALLAN,
17, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

JUST ARRIVED, in time for the MONSOON, a variety of FANCY TWEEDS, all thoroughly shrunk, which will be sold at the following REDUCTIONS :—

Fancy Tweed Coats, newest style	Rs. 12 8	}	Rs. 20
Ditto Trousers, warranted to fit	,, 8 8		
Ditto Superior Quality	,,		,, 25
Fancy Silk mixed Coats, double breasted. Rs.	18 8	}	,, 30
Ditto Trousers, to fit comfortably	,, 12 8		
Fancy Colored Washing Material for Coats and Trousers			,, 16
Cotton and all-Wool Sleeping Suits	Rs. 10 to		,, 18
Winsey, all-Wool, Silk and Wool Shirts	,, 5 to		,, 9

HOSIERY,

English-made Shirts, Collars, and Fancy Ties, Merino and Woolen Hose, Merino and Wool Under-Shirts.

REQUISITES FOR TRAVELLERS.

Solid Overland Trunks, Portmanteaus and Hat Boxes.
New Pattern Scotch Plaids and Balmoral Bonnets.
Coupling Straps, Railway Wrappers, and Tweed Caps.
Hats, Caps, and Helmets of every description.
UNIFORMS MADE ACCORDING TO REGULATION.

ALLAN'S CYCLONIAN WATERPROOF SUITS,

Made expressly to resist the severest Weather, warranted not to stick together, and will last for years.

Black Coat, Leggings, and Cap			Rs.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

INQUIRY for Bank of Bombay, 2nd issue. Mofussil shares closed dull. Spinning shares steady.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Nr. of Shares	Nominal value ₹ sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	90
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,475 nl
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	735
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Rs. Issue	228‡
15,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,250
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	300
40,000	25‡	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175 nl.
37,000	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India	117
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21‡-3‡	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	232
.....	£20	19‡-1‡	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	124
.....	₹£20	13-10‡	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,00	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	19‡-5‡	do.	Do. New Shares	225

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	75 ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,360
₹5,000	50	all	4‡ p ct.	Bombay Gas Company	55
500	500	300	21 ps.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld	165
1,000	50	all	2 ps.	Mechanics B'd'gs Co.	32
2,000	500	all	40 ps.	Treacher & Co	380
2,000	250	all	6 ps.	Viegas Patent Slip Co	60

CALCUTTA.—21ST AUGUST.

THE following transactions were reported:—

In Government Papers—
4 per cents. at Rs. 101-8 and 101-10.
4½ per cents. of 1852 at Rs. 104-2 and 104-4.

In shares—
Bank of Bengal shares at Rs. 1,415.
National Bank shares at Rs. 116.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—24TH AUGUST.

London	Cotton, Cases, Seeds	No ship.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 2s. 6d. to £2 5s. 0d.
	Wooden Ships	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 2s. 6d.
	Myrabolms & Coir bdls	£1 17s. 6d.
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton, Coffee	No ship.
Overland	Steamers	£2 10s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 7s. 6d. to £2 1's. 0d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 8 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4½ per bale nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 5 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 16 to 17 and Calcutta Port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

ARRIVAL.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
24	Sphinx (s)	Cattich	Trieste, Aug. 1.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
24	Marian Moore	Dickson	Calcutta.
	Ramsdore (s)	Burn	Sydney, &c.
	Leticia	Nacods	Zanzibar.
	Delta (s)	Edmonds	China, &c.

The ship Queen of India, Edmonds, to Calcutta, obtained her port clearance on Saturday last.

The steamer Dacca, to Malabar Coast and Calcutta, was entered out for loading on Saturday last.

HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
21	King Arthur	Jackson	New York, May 30.
	Oriental (s)	Dickson	Singapore, Aug. 4.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
21	Punjaub (s)	.....	Calcutta.
22	Himalaya (s)	.....	Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.			
22	Hurkara	.....	Muritius.
	Punjaub (s)	.....	Bombay.

DAILY IMPORTS.—24TH AUGUST.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Cella (s), 22 cases whiskey, C. C. Mitchell & Co.

FROM LONDON.

Walkyrien, 178 cases paper, John S. Elmore & Co.; 15 cases glass balls, Nanjee Canjee.

Balkamah, 27 kegs soda, E. Abdool Cadur; 12 cases twine, and 35 cases soap, Heptoola Allibhoy; 104 packages paper, Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co.; 20 casks ink, C. Abdool Rehmon.

Bertram Rigby, 6 bales paper, G. Bowen; 2 casks hardware, Dewjee Canjee; 18 bales paper, The B. E. S. Press; 19 bales paper, Bhicoo Sazba & Co.; 21 cases stout, J. Neuberg.

Assyria (s), 2 cases paper, Mooljee Kesakhoy; 11 packages medicine, A. K. Luckmonjee.

Mars, 100 cases cognac, Cutler, Palmer & Co.

FROM GENOA.

India (s), 100 boxes brandy, B. and A. Hormusjee; 100 cases claret E. R. Mody.

DAILY EXPORTS—24TH AUGUST.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Sir John Mandeville, 95 bales cotton, B. Shamjee; 83 bales cotton, Lawrence & Co.

Euxine, 107 bales cotton, Bhugwandass Bhowanbhoy.

India (s), 50 bundles hides, Dawood Mahomed.

Cella (s), 275 bales cotton, Jethia Tricum; 13 bales cotton, Morarjee Gokuldas.

Columbian (s), 60 bales wool, Ramdass Nathoo; 50 bales wool, Dungersee Gopejee; 15 bales wool, Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy; 100 bales cotton, H. Bomonjee, Touche & Co.; 11 bales cotton, Mirjee Ally Akbar; 35 bales wool, Dewjee Govindjee; 60 bales wool, J. O. Yajnik; 50 bales wool, Lillachur Govindjee.

FOR LONDON.

Columbian (s), 46 bundles hides, Abdool Russool Abadin; 200 bales hides, Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy; 100 bundles hides, Khaleebhoy Nanjee.

FOR GENOA.

India (s), 5 bales hides, Nanabhoy and Sorabjee.

FOR VENICE.

Columbian (s), 285 bales cotton, A. Tait.

FOR TRIESTE.

India (s), 70 bales hides and skins, Volkart Brothers.

FOR ANCONA.

India (s), 64 packages hides and skins, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Travancore (s), 51 bales cotton, Hajee Adam Esmail & Co.; 177 bales cotton, Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy; 7 chests M. opium, R. Dhunjeeshaw & Co.; 13 chests M. opium, Hajee Essac Ellias; 48 bales cotton, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 8 chests M. opium, H. John Momed Abdool Khaluk; 41 chests M. opium, Curimbhoy Ebram; 3 bales cotton, S. Tyebjee & Co.; 61 bales cotton, Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy; 10 chests M. opium, Hajee Esmail Hajee Habib; ½ chest M. opium, Tarachund Sittaram; 43 chests M. opium, Rampurtap Cajooram; 80 chests M. opium, David Sassoon & Co.; 2 chests M. opium, Goolrauj Singanee; 7 chests M. opium, Dulsook Ramcook; 23 chests M. opium, R. Habibbhoy; 4½ chests M. opium, R. Jugnath; 26 chests M. opium, D. C. Tata; 3 chests M. opium, G. Koongtail; 8 chests M. opium, J. Nowrungroy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Travancore (s), 10 chests M. opium, R. Dhunjeeshaw & Co.; 100 cases cognac, Cutler, Palmer & Co.; 17 chests M. opium, Tarachund Gunsamdas; 61 chests M. opium, R. Eduljee.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.—Business doing is, in consequence of the continued train of holidays, to a very small extent, and there is almost no change in prices to report. First holders are steady, and our willing sellers at our quotations, but as the native dealers decline to buy at present, no important sales are reported to have transpired. The following are our closing quotations:—

Grey Shirtings	40 inch	39 yds.	6 lbs.	Rs. 4	6	0	to Rs. 4	7 0
,,	,,	40	,, 39	,, 7	lbs.	,, 4	14 0	to ,, 4 15 0
,,	,,	40	,, 39	,, 8½	lbs.	,, 5	10 0	to ,, 5 11 0
,,	,,	45	,, 39	,, 7	lbs.	,, 5	0 0	to ,, 5 1 0
,,	,,	45	,, 39	,, 8	lbs.	,, 5	11 0	to ,, 5 12 0
,,	,,	45	,, 39	,, 9	lbs.	,, 6	9 0	to ,, 6 10 0
,,	,,	50	,, 39	,, 10	lbs.	,, 7	2 0	to ,, 7 4 0
Grey Printers	36	in., 30 yds.	3½ lbs.	Rs. 2	2	6		
,,	,,	36	30	,, 3	lbs.	,, 2	7 0	to ,, 2 7 6
,, Madapolams	32	,,	24	,, 2½	lbs.	,, 1	13 6	to ,, 1 14 0
,,	,,	32	,, 24	,, 3	lbs.	,, 2	4 0	
,, Cambrics	50	,,	24	,, 5½	lbs.	,, 3	13 0	
,, Jaconets	40	,,	20	,, 2½	lbs.	,, 1	15 6	
,,	,,	40	,, 20	,, 2½	lbs.	,, 2	2 9	
,,	,,	45	,, 20	,, 2½	lbs.	,, 2	7 0	to ,, 2 7 6
,, Mulls (S.G.)	45	,,	20	,, 2½	lbs.	,, 2	7 0	to ,, 2 7 6

PIECE GOODS.

The undermentioned sales are reported to have been made by European houses on the 24th instant:—

950 pieces	Grey Shirtings	45 inch	39 yds.	7 lbs.	Rs. 5	0 0
500 ,,	,,	,,	40 ,,	39 ,, 6 lbs.	,, 4	6 6
1,000 ,,	,,	,,	40 ,,	39 ,, 8½ lbs.	,, 5	11 0
1,000 ,,	,,	,,	40 ,,	39 ,, 7 lbs.	,, 4	14 6
500 ,,	,, Madapollams	32	,, 24	,, 8 lbs.	,, 2	4 0
500 ,,	,, Cambrics	50	,, 24	,, 5½ lbs.	,, 3	13 0
300 pairs	,, Dhoties	36	,, 8	,,	1	4 0
450 ,,	,,	36	,, 8	,,	1	5 0
300 ,,	,,	42	,, 9	,,	1	9 0

COTTON.

25	Candies New Dholleerah (ready)	.....	Rs. 205
50	,, ,, ,,	.....	,, 205
25	,, ,, ,,	.....	,, 207
25	,, ,, Veerungaum ,,	.....	,, 200

YARNS.

3,000 lbs.	Water, No. 24	..... per lb. As. 10½
6,000 lbs.	T. Red, ,, 3-60	..... ,, ,, 26½

MILITARY.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

BY MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C.B., Commanding Poona Division of the Army.

POONA, 22nd AUGUST 1872.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave:—

17th Regt. N. I.—Lt. J. R. Watson, for 30 days, from date of departure to proceed to Bombay on medical certificate, for the purpose of obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	Arrive packet.
United Kingdom	Aug. 30	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 30	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	Sept. 4	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
China	,, 9	3 P.M.	No after packet.
Australia	,, 2	3 P.M.	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	Aug. 30	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers:—

Subscription for One Year (*Post Free*)	Rs.	42	0 0
Half Year	*ditto*	24	0 0
Three Months	*ditto*	14	0 0
One Month	*ditto*	5	0 0
One Week	*ditto*	1	8 0

The above rates are for subscriptions paid *in advance*.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12.
Postage to England, Rs. 6-8 per annum.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs.	10	0 0
Per Copy	,,	0	4 0

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. TREACHER & Co.'s, or Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Saturday the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

CLARKE—August 20th, at Yercaud, the wife of Rev. D. G. Clarke, of a daughter.

DUMAINE—August 20th, at Chandernagore, the wife of Monsieur Charles Dumaine, of a daughter.

SAUNDERS—August 17th, at Motihary Chumparun, the wife of S. S. Saunders, Sub-Engr., P. W. D., of a daughter.

SEYMOUR—August 18th, at Umballa, the wife of Mr. S. D. Seymour, Editor *Mofussilite*, of a son.

SMITH—August 16th, at Umballa, the wife of T. H. Smith, Esq., 72nd Highlanders, of a son.

STOKES—August 20th, at Tanjore, the wife of Mr. H. J. Stokes, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ANDREWS—THIPTHORP—August 20th, at Coimbatore, by the Rev. F. W. Jackson, James Andrews, eldest son of Conductor J. Andrews, Commissariat Department, to Caroline, ninth daughter of Mr. W. Thipthorp, Quarter Master General's Department.

LOW—WERNICKE—August 17th, at St. Andrew's Church, Darjeeling, by the Rev. F. Orton, James Low, G. T. Survey, to Sophie Elizabeth Wernicke, second daughter of the late Rev. J. A. Wernicke, of Darjeeling.

DEATHS.

BARTON—August 23rd, at Allahabad, of dengue, Herbert Massy, the infant child of Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Barton, aged 20 months.

BARBER—August 19th, at Calcutta, Henry Barber, Esq., of the well-known firm of Messrs. Dunn & Co., Cabinet Makers, Upholsterers, &c., aged 45 years.

BRENNAN—August 20th, at Allahabad, of cholera, Edward H. Brennan, Controller's Office, P. W. Department, the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Brennan, aged 18 years and 6 months.

BROADBENT—August 20th, at the Wesleyan Parsonage, Lucknow, the Rev. Joseph Broadbent, of dysentery.

CRIPPS—August 18th, at Madras, Mr. Robert Cripps, aged 67 years.

DENCH—August 17th, at Mirzapore, N. W. Provinces, William Henry, the beloved son of Charles and Eliza Dench, aged 9 months and 3 days.

FAGAN—August 22nd, at Allahabad, of cholera, the Rev. Feltrim C. Fagan, M.A., Civil Chaplain, son of the late Major-General, C. S. Fagan, C.B., Bengal Army.

GILBERT—August 18th, at Dalhousie, Edith Maud, the beloved daughter of Isabel Emily and Walter Edward Gilbert, 37th Foot, aged 7 months.

MORGAN—August 16th, at Ghazeeabad, N. W. P., of cholera, William Morgan, Locomotive Department, East Indian Railway, aged 27 years.

MURRAY—August 19th, at Roorkee, Patrick Murray, Major, Royal Engineers.

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, AUGUST 26, 1872.

IT will be seen from official papers which we publish to-day that the Supreme Government has directed the Government of Bombay to appoint a Committee to investigate the subject of the Carwar Railway, and that the Committee has actually been appointed, and consists of the following gentlemen:—Mr. W. H. Havelock, the Revenue Commissioner of the district in which Carwar is; Colonel W. C. Anderson, the Survey and Settlement Commissioner of the Southern Mahratta Country; Colonel Wilkins, R.E., the Superintending Engineer of the Southern District; Lieut.-Colonel Hancock, R. E., Acting Consulting Engineer for Railways; and Mr. C. Currey, the Agent of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway. The military element is rather too strong upon this Committee, and the Government would have done well to have added to it some Civilian like Mr. Boswell or Mr. Erskine who is well acquainted with the Southern Mahratta Country and who could be depended on to form an independent judgment in the matter.

The letter from the Supreme Government gives a short precis of the arguments for and against the Carwar-Gudduck line, and mentions that the objections to it have been considered by the Government and forwarded to the Secretary of State for India this year. It gracefully acknowledges, however, that "the comments of the Bombay merchants "have thrown much additional light on these "objections." But the Government, as will be seen from paragraph 6th of its letter, does not regard the subject purely, or even chiefly, from a commercial and remunerating point of view. It looks to the imperial benefits "which would "result from opening at least one efficient port "on the western coast in addition to Bombay. At the same time it admits that in the present financial state of India, the proposed line "ought not to be built at present if "it is thought unlikely to prove remunerative;" and, accordingly, it asks the Bombay Government to appoint a Committee not to investigate the whole subject, but to report on the estimated returns on a railway from Carwar to Gudduck, on the expenditure which would be required to improve the port of Carwar, and on the amount of trade which would probably be transferred to that port from others in the neighbourhood.

It seems a little uncertain what opinion the Supreme Government has formed as to the exposure which was made in the Bombay Chamber of Commerce as to the estimates for the construction of the Carwar-Gudduck line; for it only notes that "these gentlemen "doubt if the engineers will be able to construct "the railway without spending more than the "ninety lakhs which have been assumed as its "cost." There is rather an unfavourable opinion of that estimate implied in the words "which have been assumed as its cost," but if the Government has thought itself not called upon to take into consideration what the actual cost of the railway will be, and is content with the estimates of cost which have been laid before it, then, we venture to say, it has made a mistake. For we submit, there may be statistics formally vouched for of such a nature that when presented to a Government, that Government is clearly called upon to inquire into, and such is undoubtedly the case with the estimates of the cost of the Carwar-Gudduck line, when the well known nature of the ground, the cost of the railways up the Thull and Bhore Ghauts, and the cost of the railway, over an almost riverless plain, from Veerumgaum to Wudwan, are taken into consideration.

THE letter, signed David Livingstone, to the late Governor of Bombay, which appears in another column, is of the same character as the letters from the same source which have already been laid before the public, or which we have perused in private. Foremost, as usual, we have the fact of the correspondent of the New York paper being sent out to meet Dr. Livingstone at an expense of £4,000; and then we have the same account of the Doctor's wanderings and geographical discoveries which have been given in the letter to Mr. Bennett, junior, almost in the same curious phraseology, without a single date being given or even a guess at the latitudes or longitudes of the new lakes which are mentioned. The writer commences by telling us that his search for the sources of the Nile was a sham; but a little on he states that he refused to follow up a river because he was not sure but that it was the Congo and he would not "be converted into black man for anything 'less than the grand old Nile;" and finally, we find that it is the supposed fountains of the Nile which are keeping him in Africa now and are to occupy him for the next two years.

We shall return to this letter and to Livingstone's discoveries in general; but, meanwhile, we would call attention to the fact that the Lakes Bangweolo and Moero, which are set down in it as the head waters of the Nile, are by no means lakes new to geographical discovery, and that the descriptions given in it of the traveller plunging in mud in their neighbourhood, have appeared in letters signed David Livingstone which were published in 1869. Lakes Bangweolo and Moero have been described by Portuguese explorers, and Livingstone himself, according to the letters just alluded to, explored them very thoroughly nearly four years ago, without discovering that they had outlets to the north or were anything but the head waters of the Zambesi. Eighty years ago Dr. Lacerda ascertained that the Chambesi was a different River from the Zambesi, and in a map illustrating Lacerda's routes which was known to Dr. Livingstone, it was made to run into the river Luapula which connects the Lakes Bangweolo and Moero. We do not come upon new ground till we get to the River Lualaba and the third of the chain of lakes which are said to constitute the upper waters of the Nile, namely, Lake Kamolondo. The first two lakes and the River Luapula found their way into the maps of geographers generally so early as the year 1870, and they were given in the maps illustrating Lucerda's routes which was published in the year 1852. The River Luffira, or Bartle Frere's River as it is now called, was also known before, so what we have new are the river Webb's Lualaba, Lake Kamolondo, the connecting river Young's Lualaba, Lake Lincoln, the connecting River Lomame, and the unknown lake which may or may not be Baker's Albert Nyanza. Thus, briefly, we are told that the Nile rises in an upland belt of country between the 10th and 12th degrees of south latitude; that it then passes through four lakes lying 300 miles east of Lake Tanganyika, and that it is then rumoured to enter a fifth lake which may be Albert Nyanza. Even if we accept all this as gospel, it is not ascertained yet what river this is which runs through and out of the Five Lakes. Assuming that it was Dr. Livingstone who wrote to the Governor of Bombay, he evidently had difficulty in believing that the river which he left trending to the west, if not indeed to the south, joined the Nile of Baker and Speke. Consequently he fell back on the hypothesis that it was the Bahr-el-Ghazal or Petherick's Nile, the western branch of the Nile; but this supposition is set aside by the discoveries of the German traveller Schweinfurth, so that the most probable conclusion, according to his own alleged statements, is that Livingstone has been working away, not at the sources of "the grand old Nile," but at the sources of the Congo, and for that pleased river has run the risk of "being put into 'a canibal Manyema pot and converted into 'black man."

NOTES OF THE DAY.

COLONEL HERBERT, Political Agent in Turkish Arabia, dating from Bagdad 1st July, reports that every exertion continues to be made for the apprehension of the Cashmere pirates and recovery of the plunder. Some Rs. 10,000 have already been recovered. Raouf Pasha is giving every assistance to these ends. Six men now await trial at Busra, and one (a slave) at Mohomrah. The remainder with the loot were at Mohomrah under protection of the Governor's son, but are under stood to have sought refuge in the Persian territory. By latest advices three more of the robbers had been apprehended, but one of the principals had been allowed to escape from custody at Bussorah! The Sublime Porte have issued stringent orders for the future protection of the shipping. The ship would appear to have been utterly unready for the assault. The pirates, on the other hand, were fully prepared for all events. After getting on board in the manner already known, they set guards at the doors of the officers' cabins, took off the after-hatch, and wrenched off the Chubb's padlock from the strong room with a belaying pin. The Europeans sought refuge on the poop deck, and thence had the pleasure of seeing the specie removed to the boats. They were in a state of total helplessness, the muskets being, not in the usual rack, but in a cupboard, inside a bathroom, and he ammunition in the chief mate's cabin, carefully guarded by the pirates. The pirates were about thirty-six in number, and it is surprising that the loud outcries of the passengers should not have attracted the attention of the Turkish guard-ship half a mile astern. Most of the scoundrels had been from time to time employed on board the B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamers. Several of the captive robbers have made confession, and the chief difficulty will now be to obtain extradition of the remainder of the gang and the bulk of the treasure from Persian jurisdiction. It only remains to be said that as usual, when at a distance from Government head-quarters, there would appear to be a want of cordiality and *rapport* among our intelligent British officers, and the pirates who have escaped with their plunder possibly owe their luck to this characteristic vice of the service.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE TICHBORNE CASE.

IRELAND.

LONDON, 23RD AUGUST.

Professor Anderson, the Wizard of the North, has declared that he met both Arthur Orton and Tom Castro after the trial for horse-stealing, and he identifies the claimant as Castro.

Belfast was quiet yesterday.

LONDON, 24TH AUGUST.

The Prince of Wales has gone on a yachting tour. H. R. H. is now visiting Trouville.

Tranquility has been entirely restored at Belfast.

There is a rumour of an intended massacre of Protestants at Drogheda on the anniversary of Saint Bartholomew. Extraordinary precautions have been taken.

OBITUARY.—General James Whylock.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 23RD AUGUST, NOON.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day opened unchanged.

Total Weekly Sales of Cotton	61,000	bales.
,, Surats	19,000	,,
Actual Stock of Cotton	950,000	,,
,, Surats	397,000	,,
Total Weekly Imports of Cotton	71,000	,,
,, ,, ,, Surats	32,000	,,

Consols, 92⅞.

LONDON, 23RD AUGUST, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed quiet.
Fair Dhollera, 6 15-16d.
The Manchester Market has been dull and heavy.
7 lbs. Shirtings..... 8s.
8¼ ,, ,, ... 9s. 6d.
40's Mule Twist..... 1s. 2¼d.

THE INCO[illegible] MAILS.

The s.s. Golconda, with [illegible]DEN, 24TH AUGUST. here for Bombay to-day at [illegible]rd Indian Mails, left

THE Madras Government have instituted an enquiry into the Madura scandal.

GOVERNMENT are devising measures for the relief of Junior Civilians in accordance with the Duke of Argyll's despatch.

MR. ROBERTSON, the Marine Engineer, has arrived at Colombo for the purpose of inspecting and reporting on the Paumben Channel.

THE last mail beings news of the death, by sunstroke, in London, of a once well-known Indian officer, Sir John Hill, Bart., late of the 1st Cavalry.

THE Marquis of Blandford, who made a lengthened tour in this country last year, was at Yokohama in July, and had an interview with the Mikado.

A BENGALEE named Baboo Prosono Coomar Dutt has been initiated into the mysteries of Freemasonry in Lodge Anchor and Hope (under English constitution).

ON Wednesday last a native milk-seller was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment, at the Madras Police Court, for offering for sale milk diluted with water.

THE Government of India has ruled that the prohibition of inoculation is only justifiable when complete means of protection by vaccination have been supplied to the people.

THE admissions into hospital for cholera at Meean Meer up to the 20th instant were 124, of which 57 had terminated fatally. We believe all the European troops are now in camp.

LOCAL Governments have been authorised to sanction a refund of stamp duty paid in excess of the actual value of property, in respect of which letters of administration have been granted.

IMPORTATION of arms is going on to a large extent in China. In addition to the Krupp guns lately imported, ten torpedoes, and a complete battery of light breech-loading steel guns, have lately arrived.

ALL officers of Volunteer Corps who may desire to proceed to England must submit their applications for leave to do so, through their commanding officer, to the Government under which they are serving.

DR. ELMSLIE, the distinguished medical missionary of Cashmere, has written a letter to the inhabitants of Cashmere in the Persian language, giving them simple and practicable hints in the prevention and cure of cholera.

A SPECIAL exhibition of Indian cotton has been arranged at the International Exhibition, under the direction of Mr. Rivett-Carnac, Commissioner for Cotton and Commerce with the Government of India, and Mr. Gerald FitzGerald.

STRIKES have reached China. A general strike took place on the 25th of July amongst the coolies employed on the shipping and in the harbour at Hongkong, on account of the poll-tax, and no business could be done during the day.

THE Sutlej is giving indications of considerable changes in its bed being likely soon to occur. Between Loodianah and Ferozepore the river has encroached so much on the bank that the high road has been broken through in eleven places.

A DOCTOR writes to a contemporary that he believes he has come upon a remedy, chloral hydrate, which controls the collapse of cholera, and recommending an extensive trial of the medicine. To-morrow we shall publish his letter *in extenso*.

FREQUENTERS of the Valley of Cashmere report that there never were so heavy rains in Cashmere, within their recollection, as have fallen this year during the last fortnight. This may to some extent account for the virulent outbreak of cholera.

THE cultivation of the poppy in France is steadily increasing, now occupying 50,000 acres of the value of 4,500,000 francs, yielding opium to the value of 2,000,000 francs per year. Opium raised in Europe is stated to yield from eight to thirteen per cent. of morphine.

WITH the funds placed at his disposal by His Highness the Maharaja of Vizianagram, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has founded twenty scholarships of Rs. 7-8 per mensem in surveying and engineering. They are to be divided among the various divisions of Bengal.

WHILST there are hundreds of Europeans, lately dismissed from the different railways in this country in consequence of reductions, seeking employment, we (*Englishman*) hear that the Duke of Argyll is sending out drivers, fitters, and other mechanics from England for employment on the State Railways.

COLONEL CHARLES CHESNEY has been entrusted with the preparation of a rough plan of operations for the coming mimic campaign in Wiltshire, and it is understood that this sketch, after consideration by the supreme military authorities, will be followed by a more elaborate and precise scheme from the same skilful hand.

MATHERAN will be gayer than usual during the approaching season, as H. E. the Governor intends to honour that delightful place with a visit. He has taken a house near—well never mind where. It is better not to mention the locality, lest some weak-minded people should unduly raise rents about that particular part by too anxious enquiries for houses.

THE works designed to confine the River Sutlej to a direct channel where the bridge is intended to cross for the Indus Valley State Railway have been carried away by the stream, and the large office building with nine domes has been washed down by the encroachment of the river; the loss to Government will be from Rs. 20,000 to 30,000.

THE manufacture of tweeds in Australia has arrived at such a state of perfection that Mr. Poole, the well-known London tailor, and other well-known London firms, have sent large orders to the Albion Woollen Cloth Factory at Geelong, for consignments for their business. The cloths are said to be both cheaper and better than those of English manufacture.

SIRDAR MAHOMED YAKOOB KHAN has now not only dismissed all soldiers of the Herat garrison, 1,500 in number, who as Cabulees might be supposed to feel allegiance to the Ameer rather than to himself, but has extorted fines from them, to the aggregate amount of some two lakhs of rupees, under the name of refund of pay for the past year!

SOME experiments have been made at Port Blair to test the strength of various woods obtained from the Andaman forests. Most of the woods have received a very high character for durability. Deducting the cost of the Forest Establishment and freight, it is calculated that the woods could be delivered at Calcutta for about Rs. 56 per ton, or Rs. 1-4 per cubic foot.

OPIUM-EATING has, it is asserted, become quite common in the United States, and the Legislature of Kentucky, to check the practice, has passed a bill that on the affidavit of two respectable citizens, any person who through an over-dose of opium or any other drug has become incompetent to manage his affairs, may be confined in an asylum under guardianship, as in the cases of drunkards and lunatics.

REGARDING the questions put by our correspondent who is sceptical on the doctrine of individual resurrection in the material body, the *Bombay Guardian* says—"Before answering we would ask a question. Here is a flower pot, with earth in it, and a seed or shoot in that earth. The whole weighs ten pounds. In two or three years the plant grows large, and the whole weighs 30 pounds. Where have the extra 20 pounds come from?"

WE read in the *Englishman* that "on the occasion of the Lieutenant-Governor's departure from Howrah, a request was made to the Board of Agency of the East Indian Railway to lay down the red broad-cloth from the pontoon up to the saloon-carriage of His Honor, as is usually done on the occasion of the departure of the Viceroy, or of royal personages. The Board, however, refused to comply with the request, on the ground that the cloth had never been laid down for any of Mr. Campbell's predecessors."

RATHER a good story comes from the Punjab. A certain distinguished police officer, inspecting an outpost, encountered writing at the desk an old *oomedwar*. "You here, how did you get this place?" inquired the officer in Hindustanee, surprised at seeing one who had pestered him so much for a berth. "By the *sahib's* kindness," answered the man, trembling from head to foot. "I never sanctioned your appointment; can you read?" "Yes, *sahib*." "Can you write?" "Yes, *sahib*." "Then sit down and write out your resignation."

IN May last the Bombay Government addressed a letter to the Government of India, in which an advance of money was recommended to be made to the Municipality of Bombay to enable the Bench of Justices to purchase the building occupied by the Municipal offices on condition that the loan be repaid with interest at 5 per cent. in ten years. To this the Government of India have replied that they regret that this transaction does not come within the provisions of Act XXIV. of 1871, and that therefore the advance cannot be made.

THE *Madras Times* says—"We think it is a great mistake giving an English education to every one who wishes to avail himself of it. Let only those who are able to pay for it be educated in English, unless where scholarships are won, and let a good vernacular education be provided for the rest. The present system is raising up a dissatisfied class of men who think that because we have given them the means of learning English, we ought to employ them. Before long we fancy more light will be thrown upon the subject, and then there will be a change for the better."

THE progress in the cotton industry of Germany of late years has been extraordinary. The *British Trade Journal* reports that the consumption of raw cotton, which amounted to an annual average of but 185,772 hundred-weights in 1836-40, rose to a yearly average between 1866 and 1870 of 1,685,124 hundred-weights in yarn alone. The importation of Indian cotton, *via* Trieste, has, from 89,586 hundred-weights in 1868, risen to 183,453 through the opening of the Suez Canal. The total amount of yarn consumed during the war year 1870 was 1,617,715 hundred-weights.

GOVERNMENT we understand have resolved to carry out their resolution of removing Dr. Rogers from the position of Presidency Surgeon, and that for the present Government upon the recommendation of the head of the Medical Department have nominated Surgeon Hojel to assume the duties of the appointment which Surgeon Rogers vacates. This gentleman's selection we consider a very happy one. Still comparatively speaking young, Dr. Hojel is in the prime of life and of very active habits, and bears the reputation of conspicuous talents in his profession. He has filled four chairs in the public medical institutions of this city, and is personally very popular.

HER HIGHNESS THE BEGUM OF BHOPAL has forwarded to Government a narrative of a tour made by her in the cold season of 1870-71 through a portion of her State, and of the measures adopted by her for the improvement of the administration of her territory. From this report it appears that Her Highness has ordered a regular survey on the English system, roads to be widened, the study of the English language to be encouraged, better police arrangements to be made, improved her military medical department, increased salaries

fully investigating the estimated returns on a railway from Carwar to Gudduck, both considering such a line as an isolated railway, and also taking into account the extensions to the north, east, and south, the construction of which may be held to be sooner or later an integral part of the enterprise. The committee should also take into consideration the question of the improvement of the port of Carwar which may be required, and the amount of trade which will probably so transferred to that port from others in the neighbourhood.

9. A copy of the report on the estimates for this line, dated 11th May 1872, by Mr. Molesworth, the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for State Railways, has been already sent to the Government of Bombay, and I am to forward a second copy to be laid before the committee as giving valuable information concerning the probable cost of the works.—I have, &c.

C. H. DICKENS, Colonel, R.A.,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st AUGUST.

From the Secretary to the Government of India, No. 1062 S. R., dated 3rd August 1872.

Refers to the late meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, and suggests the appointment of a Committee by the Bombay Government to investigate fully the estimated returns on the projected railway from Carwar to Gudduck.

RESOLUTION.—Under instructions from the Government of India, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint a Committee composed of the gentlemen named in the margin, for the purpose of fully investigating and reporting on the estimated returns on the proposed State Railway from Carwar to Gudduck.

President.
Mr. W. H. Havelock, C. S., Revenue Commissioner S. D.

Members.
Colonel W. C. Anderson, Survey and Settlement Commissioner S. M. C., Mysore and Dharwar.
Colonel Wilkins, R.E., Superintending Engineer S. D.
Lieut.-Colonel Hancock, R.E., Acting Consulting Engineer for Railways.
Mr. C. Currey, Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway Company.

2. The Committee should consider the line as an isolated railway, and should also take into account the extensions to the north, east, and south, the construction of which may be held to be sooner or latter an integral part of the enterprize. They should also take into consideration the question of the improvement of the port of Carwar which may be required, and the amount of trade which will probably be transferred to that port from others in the neighbourhood.

3. Papers noted in the margin are attached for the consideration of the Committee, who are also authorized to call for any other information or records that may be available in the Government Secretariats or any other Public Office.

4. The attention of the Committee is particularly directed to the observations contained in the letter from the Government of India, No. 1062 S. R. of the 3rd instant.

Blue Book containing printed copy of Colonel Trevor's letter No. 2781 A., dated 29th September 1869, and accompaniments, relative to the proposed railway from Carwar to Hoobloe.
Letter from Bombay Government to Government of India No. 2173, dated 18th November 1869.
Despatch from Bombay Government to Secretary of State No. 60 of 1869.
Letter from Government of India No. 100, dated 17th January 1870.
Reply of Bombay Government No. 1586, dated 8th December 1870.
Letter from Government of India to Bombay Government No. 68 R., dated 13th January 1871.
Letter from Bombay Government to Government of India No. P.—1 R., dated 8th September 1871.
Letter from Government of India to Bombay Government No. 2025 R., dated 12th October 1871.
Letter from Bombay Government to Government of India No. 1426, dated 21st November 1871 and accompanying plans, estimates, and reports, in connection with the proposed railway.
Despatch from the Government of India to Secretary of State No. 78 R. dated 25th April 1872.
Chamber of Commerce's letter dated 29th July 1872 and memorial to Secretary of State, dated 27th July 1872.
Messrs. Nicol and Co.'s and Ritchie, Steuart and Co.'s letter, dated 29th July 1872, and letter to the Under-Secretary of State dated 24th July 1872.
Government of India's No. 1062 R., dated 3rd August 1872, with reports from Mr. Halsey and Mr. Molesworth.

M. K. KENNEDY, Colonel, R.E.,
Secretary to Government.

DR. LIVINGSTONE.

UNYANYEMBE (EAST AFRICA), 13TH MARCH, 1872.
To the Right Hon. Sir W. R. S. V. FITZGERALD.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—Before starting on the expedition into Central Africa, in which I am now engaged, I received very great kindness and important service from the Bombay Government, then under Sir Bartle Frere. I have written to express my thankfulness, but my letters to and from the coast have all been destroyed, apparently because I was considered a spy on the slave trade, whose correspondence would do no good to the traffic. The search for the sources of the Nile they knew to be sham, and I was prevented from either getting supplies of goods or sending information coastwards. This letter, however, goes by Henry M. Stanley, the travelling correspondent of the *New York Herald*, sent at an expense of over £4,000 to obtain accurate information and afford assistance in my isolation. If I give a short sketch of my progress thus far it may gratify the members of your Government, who cheerfully and cordially lent me their aid.

The first point of importance I ascertained was that the watershed of South Central Africa was a broad tree-covered upland between 10 deg. 12 min. south latitude. It is generally between 4,000 and 5,000 feet above the level of the sea, but mountains stand on it at various points, which are between 6,000 and 7,000 feet above the ocean level. These mountains are possibly what the geographer Ptolemy, for reasons now unknown, called the "Mountains of the Moon," because from the watershed on which they stand springs almost innumerable arise and unite into burns or brooks that never dry, and these again converge into streams of 20, 40, 60 or even 80 yards—and all running together from three great mains of drainage in a large gradually sloping upland valley, which beginning at the watershed tends northward, and is probably the great valley of the Nile. The three great mains of drainage are large lacustrine rivers—extant specimens of what in pre-historic times abounded in Africa, and which in the Bechwana country, in the south still retain the name "Melapo," and in the north are called "Wadys;" both words meaning the same thing—river-beds in which no water even now flows. These great lacustrine rivers often take the name Lualaba, and require distinctive epithets, which I have ventured to supply. In the part of the great valley now explored there are, besides the great lacustrine rivers, five lakes of great extent, connected by the rivers into one system. The furthest south is called Bangweolo. It is between 140 and 150 miles long, and 60 or 70 broad, and I tried to cross and measure it accurately, but on reaching an island, 24 miles off, found that my mariners had stolen the canoe, and got into a flurry on learning that the real owners were in pursuit. They would come back for me—that they would certainly,—but I had nothing left to hire another but my coverlet, and it was very cold, being 4,000 feet above the sea. So I did not relish being a Robinson Crusoe on a small island, and an apparently shoreless sea for 183 degrees around, and came back. Bangweolo is not a source of the Nile, for no large river begins in a lake. It is fed by the river Chambezo and other streams, and these may be considered sources rising far south of anything that geographers had dreamed. Emerging from the lake it takes the name Luapula, and that flowing into Lake Moero, escapes thence by a huge rent in the lofty mountains on the north-east and on the country called Rua, and now assumes the name Lualaba, Webb's Lake river. It next enters lake Kamolondo, and moves on, after that it has received in Kamolondo another large river, Bartle Frere's river, which far south is called Luffira, as the Webb's great Lualaba or Central Line of drainage. Altogether west by Kamolondo, Young's Lualaba flows through lake Lincoln, and then as to the great lacustrine river Lomame, it too falls into the central main; and four days beyond this confluence a fifth great lake is founded, the discovery of which I was forced by Banian slaves sent to me, instead of men, to give up as the "Unknown Lake." Nothing is more surprising in this central region than the vast amount of water in lakes, rivers, and running rills. Webb's Lualaba, north of Kamolondo, is from one to three miles broad and never can be waded at any point or at any time of the year. The Manyuema country through which it flows is inhabited by cannibals, and no trader or traveller ever ventured there till two years ago. The elephants' tusks were left to rot in the interminable forests where the animals have been slain. The first adventurers I met had 18,000 lbs. of ivory carried in two relays, and I have seen others with 3,000 lbs. (sic. orig.) weight, bearing them in three relays of men. Bombay merchants will soon see these tusks in the market—some half rotten and pealed to conceal the effects of the tooth of time, others gnawed by a rodent animal to sharpen his teeth as London rats do on leaden pipes. In the forests one sees the sun about mid-day by thin pencils of rays sent down through the gloom and in the clearances around villages. The Manyuema, or as the Arabs shorten it Manyema, live in villages, and each headman is independent of and hates every other—there is no political cohesion, and no great king in the whole country. They know as little about the country as would-be geographers who collected all their knowledge from slaves. At thirty miles distance they often had never heard of their own great river. It was therefore very difficult to explore and find out where the drainage went. I made four attempts in different directions but the vegetation was so dense, no help could be obtained by a glimpse of the river; the mud was simply awful—plunging and plashing told severely on all. The ivory traders, in spite of their intense eagerness to please their Banian employers, had often to give in by irritable eating ulcers fastening on the feet. I was laid up by them for five months. It is impossible to describe the toil of wending one's way through forests so dense only elephants and buffaloes could penetrate, and often in mud from calf to thigh deep—these must be facsimiles of the haunts frequented by megatheriæ and the great old uncomfortable beasts that geologists speak about. And then after all as to the great river some five degrees of long., I could not for a long time be sure that it was not the Congo—and who would run the risk of being put into a cannibal Manyuema pot and be converted into black man for anything less than the grand old Nile? But at length Bartle Frere's river and the Lomame river, the western lines of drainage, flowed into the central main, and report said it ran beyond the fifth or "Unknown lake" into large reedy marshes, possibly Petherick's or the western arm, in distinction from the eastern, which Speke, Grant, and Baker believed to be the Nile. I do not speak positively yet: too many clever men have been mistaken for me to assume the dogmatic tone. Before leaving the watershed, I may add that four fountains are reported thereon, and each, at no great distance off, becomes a large river. Two are reported to flow south and two run north, the Liambai or Upper Zambesi, and the Kafui flow south. Bartle Frere river and the Lomame flow north to Egypt (?). I have presumed to give names to those fountains whose rivers I know, and my concluding trip is to rediscover these fountains, for I have the presumption to start the hypothesis in Central Africa, and without a single book of reference, that these are the fountains mentioned to Herodotus by the Secretary of Minerva in the city of Lais in Egypt. If they exist only in my imagination, from the dim recollection of reading the ancient historian in boyhood, then we shall see, and I shall tell you, that I was mistaken; another point to be examined is the very extensive underground excavations which seem to be ancient, for the natives all ascribe their formation to the deity, and all have running streams of water laid on and are equal to the protection of the people of large districts in cases of invasion. Also very ancient and inexhaustible Malachite copper mines at Katanga.

I have been much longer than I intended—six years instead of two, but I have lost two whole years in time, been burdened by 1,800 miles of useless tramp, and how much waste of money I cannot say—all through the matter of supplies and men being entrusted to our Banian Indian fellow-subjects, and they entrusted the whole thing to slaves, who lay and feasted on my stores for sixteen months and then sold off all for slaves and ivory. The slave trade in all this region, and especially in Manyuema is carried on almost exclusively with arms, ammunition, and goods advanced to Arab agents by Banians, their slaves needed no more than a hint, and all came and solemnly swore that they were told not to follow but force me back. They forced me back 500 miles, and again I had to come 300 to seize goods here sent by another lot of slaves; and my agent at Zanzibar believes all they tell him. It was stated in the House of Lords, on the authority he receives, that all my wants had been supplied, while I virtually got only what I myself sent to Ujiji in 1866. But I am all right and ready by Mr. Stanley's help, and will be off as soon as fifty men come from the coast.—I have, &c.,

DAVID LIVINGSTONE,
H. M.'s Consul, Inner Africa.

P. S.—I have requested vaccine virus to be sent by mail, and will feel obliged if it is forwarded to Zanzibar at your convenience, addressed to John Webb, U. S. Consul. It will be sent on safely.

GOVERNMENT has directed that copies of this letter should be sent to the Government of India, the President of the Royal Geographical Society, London, and the Right Honourable Sir W. R. S. V. FitzGerald, G. C. S. I., and that the vaccine virus should be despatched as requested.

LEWIS'S COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have had the pleasure of witnessing "Blow for Blow," Mr. Byron's "emotional" drama, as it is described in Lewis's programme. It is certainly a performance well worth seeing, both on account of the very sensational interest excited from beginning to end of the play and of the acting of the performers, which was far above the average. Not long ago one of your correspondents gave the members of the Amateur Dramatic Society some useful hints as to certain faults, and I am tempted to follow in the same strain and to present for their consideration my opinion of the acting in "Blow for Blow." The daily journals have very deservedly described it "as a great success," but I think that the occasional criticism of an outsider may not be altogether without advantage, to professionals and amateurs alike. I do not propose to explain the plot of "Blow for Blow," as this has been done. All I wish to do is to offer my humble opinion, for as much as it is worth, on the merits of the performance, and to endeavour in so doing, to show our Amateurs what I think are the points they ought to follow and avoid. To begin with John Drummond—I was excessively pleased with the rendering of this character. Mr. Charles Herberte played it throughout with a *naturalness* which the amateurs would do well to study. The earnest but respectful awkwardness with which, as the poor clerk, he confessed his love to the daughter of his employer; his quietly uttered but deep-seated vow of revenge for her refusal of him; his passive acceptance of a horse-whipping from his fortunate rival; his denouncement of his master as a forger; and the quiet manner in which he worked out the remainder of his scheme of villainy—the fruits of his never-forgotten vow—even after the lapse of many years, were all true to the life. He did not strike dramatic attitudes or perform dramatic contortions, but he had so fully grasped the ideality of the character he had to assume, that he pourtrayed it to perfection. His tipsiness, especially, was a specimen of acting too often disregarded, as it was thoroughly free from the exaggerated vulgarity which is far too common on the stage. Now the exact opposite to Mr. Herberte's *naturalness* was Mildred's *unnaturalness*. I hope she will forgive my criticism of her. Possessing natural charms which command unutterable admiration, she spoils her playing in my eyes by her *staginess*. Why will she substitute a throat-voice for the sweet one nature has endowed her with, and why does she affect on the stage a wrong and exaggerated pronunciation of the English language, which I am sure she is not guilty of in domestic life? Pardon my presumption, sweet Mildred, but you did not speak the character you looked so well! I kiss your feet and crave your forgiveness! May all angels guard and bless you! I have selected these two characters as two good illustrations of the lessons in acting I wish to inculcate, for the benefit of the Dramatic Society, viz., avoid all false conventionalities of professional actors; be as *natural* as you can both in voice and gesture, but don't exaggerate either. It will of course be necessary to raise your voice a little so as to be properly heard, but be very careful of your articulation.

24th August. CRITIC.

BOMBAY.

RAIN AT RAJCOTE.—The fall of rain registered at Rajcote up to the 16th instant amounted to 18 inches.

PRISONERS IN THE RAJCOTE JAIL.—There were fifty-one prisoners in the Rajcote jail on the 31st July last.

THE KIRKEE GARDENS have been sold by auction, and were bought by Mr. Cowasjee Cursetjee for Rs. 500.

EVERY Sunday some Prabhu Brahmin and Senvi ladies attend, the meeting of the "Prarthana Somaj" for prayer.

A MANIAC.—Baloodeen Rajbur, a maniac, was arrested by the police at Chowpatty on Friday last, and will be sent to the Lunatic Asylum, Colaba.

SIR DINKUR RAO.—The Surat correspondent of the *Jam-i-Jamshed* states that Sir Dinkur Rao has been recommended for the post of Dewan to the Gaekwar.

MUNICIPAL FINES.—The magistrate at the Girgaum Police Court on Friday disposed of a number of Municipal cases, the fines inflicted in which amounted to Rs. 107.

THE BURIALS BILL.—We understand that the Mofussil Parsees have prepared a petition against the Bombay Burial Bill, which they intend to forward to H. E. the Governor in Council.

GOCULDAS TEJPAL NATIVE GENERAL HOSPITAL.—We are told that the Gocouldas Tejpal Native General Hospital on the Esplanade is not likely to be completed until March or April next.

MAHARAJA HOLKAR.—According to a native paper, the Maharaja Holkar intends to send Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee to England to plead some claim of his before the Secretary of State in Council.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A Mussulman named Fuzlooden Mynoodeen attempted to commit suicide on Friday last by taking a quantity of opium. He was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

REWARD TO A POLICE OFFICER.—Mr. Constable Gough, of the Bombay Police force, has been rewarded with a sum of Rs. 60, for the arrest of six stragglers, belonging to the ship Flying Venus.

GOVERNMENT OFFICERS AND THE PRESS.—The *Gujerat Mitra* disapproves of the strict prohibition by the heads of departments of their subordinates keeping any sort of connection with newspapers.

ASSAULT.—Mr. George Inglis, second engineer of the ship Bangalore, was on Friday fined by the magistrate at the Girgaum Police Court five rupees, for committing an assault against one Ameer Mungloor.

ACCIDENT.—A Hindoo boy, named Nana Wullub, aged about eleven years, was on Friday last knocked down by a carriage on the Esplanade road. He was much hurt, and was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital for treatment.

ORIENTAL TRANSLATOR TO GOVERNMENT.—It is stated that Mr. Ballajee Pandoorung, Second Translator and Interpreter of the High Court, is to be appointed Oriental Translator to Government, in the room of Mr. Venayek Wassoodew.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT.—At the Fort Police Court on Saturday, a Mahomedan named Hussen Cassum was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with assaulting one Mahomed Ismael with a stick, and was on conviction sentenced to three weeks' imprisonment.

AN INCORRIGIBLE THIEF.—Mr. Nana Morojee on Saturday sentenced a man named Fureedkhan Naksoobakan, who had been nearly half a dozen times in jail before, to six months' rigorous imprisonment, for stealing two gunny-bags, the property of one Arjoon Balloo.

POLICE COURTS.—To-day being the Gokal Asthami holiday the Police Courts will be opened for the disposal of the morning cases only. Mr. Connon, the Senior Magistrate, will sit in the Girgaum Police Court, and Mr. Nana Morojee, third Magistrate, in the Fort Police Court.

A MUNICIPAL CASE.—A Hindoo named Rowjee Ballajee was charged before Mr. Woodward on Friday with having failed to comply with a notice under the Municipal Act, to clean, clear, and put in a proper state the ground and shed occupied by him. Defendant was fined Rs. 20, and Rs. 2 per day till the nuisance ceased.

THE RYOTS OF KHANDEISH.—A native paper published at Khandeish complains that the mamlutdar of Chalisgaum is selling off by public auction the lands of those ryots who have not been able to pay the Government rents for the last year, and thus is depriving the poor ryots of the only means they have of earning their livelihood.

BATTA TO WITNESSES IN CRIMINAL CASES.—A circular has recently been issued in the matter of giving batta to witnesses in criminal cases in the Mofussil. It rules that full-power magistrates only can sanction batta to witnesses both for sustenance and travelling; while the subordinate magistrates can sanction batta for sustenance only, and not for travelling.

THE G. I. P. RAILWAY CASE COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—On Friday the Senior Magistrate committed Nowrojee Dadabhoy and Hurrychund Gunput for trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court; the former charged with criminal misappropriation, in respect of Rs. 889-8-11, belonging to the G. I. P. Railway Company; and the latter with aiding and abetting the commission of the offence.

CRIMINAL MISAPPROPRIATION.—Tribhovan Rajaram, a domestic servant, was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee on Saturday with fraudulently misapplying, in breach of trust, a share of the French Loan, valued at Rs. 57, belonging to a Bania. He was also charged with fraudulently misapplying, in breach of trust, three rupees belonging to Laloobhoy Lalchund. Prisoner was convicted and sentenced for both the offences to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

AN ALARM OF FIRE AT COLABA.—On Saturday morning, at about a quarter to ten o'clock, an alarm was raised that the Colaba Observatory was on fire. The chief engineer of the Fire Brigade, with the Fort engines, together with a number of the European and native constabulary of the Fort and Colaba divisions, soon went to the spot, when it was found that the fire was already extinguished. It appears that a large glass kerosene lamp, which is usually kept burning night and day in the Observatory room where the chronometers and other instruments are kept, exploded, and the ignited oil, spread about the floor, burnt itself out, causing damage only to the glass lamp that exploded. Fortunately, the flames did not catch the instruments which were said to be standing on wooden tripods on the floor, otherwise the loss would have been serious. The accident to the lamp is said to have been occasioned by the lamp trimmer, who either happened to drop the lighted wick into the lamp by overtrimming it, or by some means or other caused the lamp to explode.

WE understand that the Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft, appointed acting Political Agent, Kattywar, will be succeeded by Mr. Peile as Acting Secretary to Government during Mr. Chapman's absence at Calcutta.—*Argus.*

WE hear that the Secretary of State for India has appointed Mr. G. W. Forrest, B.A., a Junior Optime (1870) of Cambridge University, to be head master of the Surat High School. Mr. Forrest, who is, we believe, a son of Captain Forrest who distinguished himself by blowing away the Delhi Magazine on the outbreak of the mutiny there on 11th May 1857, is now keeping his terms at Temple Bar, and is expected to arrive by the end of this year.—*Ibid.*

GREAT MARWARREE FAILURE.—We regret to announce that the great Marwaree banker, Mr. Poorunmull Chimnaram, has not been able to withstand the pressure that has been brought to bear upon him, but yesterday, we learn, was obliged to stop payment. Mr. Poorunmull was broker to Messrs. Aldridge, Salmon and Co., and was engaged in a very large business. His liabilities are believed to be no less than 70 lacs of rupees. Some days ago he received assistance from Sir Salar Jung, but not sufficient to ward off the disaster which has now taken place.—*Ibid.*

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY PENSIONS.—We understand that some of the employés of higher grades of the Bombay Municipality, with Mr. Rienzi Walton, Acting Executive Engineer, as their spokesman, have petitioned to Mr. Peile, the Acting Municipal Commissioner, praying that a clause may be inserted in the new Municipal Bill, now before the Legislative Council, authorizing the grant of pensions to the Municipal servants. Mr. Peile submitted the petition to the Select Committee of the Council, who, we hear, declined to comply with the request of the petitioners.—*Ibid.*

MR. BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY.—We understand that an address is to be presented to Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, for the great labours and independent exertions which, as an Hon. Member of Council, he has undergone during his two years' occupation of that distinguished position. The disinterestedness of this act will be apparent when we state that Mr. Tapidas Varjdas, the prosperous Hindoo merchant, has placed himself at the head of the movement. In these days addresses are often filled with empty phrases, and are got up from motives of private friendship alone, but in this instance we have to record the spontaneous burst of public feeling in recognition of noble services performed for the public welfare by Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.—*Ibid.*

THE REV. DR. WILSON has written an "Address to India" in blank verse, with copious illustrative notes. The work is now in the press, and will shortly be published under the auspices of the Bombay Tract and Book Society. This work is likely to attract a good deal of attention. Among the subjects touched upon in this address are the following:—The Vedic Hymns; Brahmanas; Pantheism; Kapila; Buddhism; Jainism; Transmigration; Superstition; Khundoba; Idolatry; Pilgrimages; Penances; Krishna; Chaitanya; Tukaram; the New Somaj; Christianity. We hope to notice the work more specifically hereafter.—*Bombay Guardian.*

THE NEW BRIDGE AT THE SUNGUM.—Tenders were received by the Executive Engineer, Poona, on the 20th instant, for building a bridge at Sungum over the river "Moola Moota." We understand that there were thirteen tenders presented the highest is for two lakhs and fifty thousand rupees, and the lowest was for eighty-six thousand rupees. The estimated cost of this bridge is one lakh and thirty-four thousand, so in the highest and lowest tenderers there is a difference of one lakh and fifty thousand rupees.—*Poona Observer.*

POONA REGATTA.—The oarsman of Madras are to meet their brethren of the "other side" in battle array at Poona on the 6th and 9th of next month. On the 6th, the Madras crew is to row in the Senior Pairs and on the 9th in the Challenge Fours. The Madras Railway is going to grant return tickets at a single fare to those who wish to attend this aquatic tournament. The following gentlemen form the Madras crew:—

Mr. G. F. Pater ..... 11 stone.
Mr. S. R. Turnbull ..... 12 stone.
Mr. J. Grose ..... 12st. 9lbs.
Mr. F. B. Hanna ..... 12st. 5lbs.

—*Madras Times.*

THE OPENING OF TOOLSEE WATER-WORKS.

ON Saturday, Toolsee waterworks were formally opened by Mr. Peile in presence of a large company of Justices and Bombay gentlemen. Special carriages were attached to the ordinary coolie train which leaves Boree Bander station at ten minutes to six, and Bhandoop was reached in an hour afterwards. The little station never, we believe, saw so many Europeans step out at it before, and it was no wonder that the residents of the gaum showed anxiety to see the sight—some boldly on the roadside, some timidly watching it from behind trees, and a few looking out from the dark recesses of their cabins. There was a large number of prancing and neighing horses waiting for their riders; one palkee and eight bearers turned out to receive the corporation of a well known engineer; and a Bombay gentleman, famous for his artistic notions, boasted of his carriage and pair, the latter "horned." In a short time the cavalcade was on the way to Toolsee. For the first hour heavy clouds poured their contents so violently about the ears of the equestrians that they were soon completely drenched, and the remark was made that the palkee resident was one of the wise men alluded to by Carlyle in his estimate of the number of fools in the world. The rocky road to Toolsee was got over in about two hours after the start, and as the company filed into the valley they passed under arches of evergreens and through lanes of salaaming coolies. Individuals dispersed about the works, some to look down the shafts and speculate upon their depth and the heat in that artery of the Plutonian shore, the tunnel, and a few others, to be wondered at for their boldness, put the latter subject beyond the region of speculation by walking from end to end of the tunnel up to the knees in water. A large company walked or were ferried to No. 1 Dam, over which a thin comb-like sheet of water was rolling. The view here was much admired, the red flags above the arches of evergreens which ran along the top of the bund looking very effective contrasted with the dense foliage on the surrounding hills. At ten o'clock, Mr. Peile proceeded to open the sluice, which had been let down into the channel to keep back the water from the tunnel. He took one handle of the windlass and Mr. Walton the other, and with many creaks the gate moved upwards, and a brawling torrent rushed through the tunnel on the way to Vehar. Three enthusiastic cheers greeted the conclusion of the ceremony, which, however, was marred by one unfortunate incident. Mr. Peile had taken no notice that the handle of the windlass was striking the place where he kept his watch, and at one particularly Herculean turn that he gave the handle, his chain was torn from its fastenings, and it flew into the boiling water with the gold watch behind it. He offered a reward of Rs. 50 on the spot for its recovery. However apt this accident was to be taken for a good omen, and to be the subject of the remark that as the Venetians used to marry their city to the waves by a golden ring, so Bombay had wedded itself to Toolsee by a gold Geneva, it considerably damped the success of the ceremony. The company then left for Mr. Clark's tastefully-decorated bungalow, where breakfast was laid for upwards of forty gentlemen. When the courses had been well got through, Mr. Clark rose from the table and had some mysterious communications with a coolie, after which he put something in a plate, covered it up with another, and then placed it before Mr. Peile. The Commissioner with some curiosity uncovered the dish. Lo, there lay his watch and chain, nothing the better certainly of their rough bath, and as he took them up in his hand the company's cheers showed how much they were delighted at the dramatic little episode. It seems that coolies, tempted by the reward, had (the water being stopped) searched the channel and tunnel and at last discovered the missing articles in the latter lying in front of a piece of rock which they had been unable to circumvent. The table was bountifully spread, and after Old Pallonjee's food and wine had been plenteously partaken of, the speaking commenced.

Mr. Ormiston said he had personally taken a great interest in the water works of Bombay for many years, and he was therefore glad that he had had an opportunity of being present to witness the interesting ceremony just performed by Mr. Peile. After the great number of speeches and the great quantity of report writing which had been going on for the last ten years with respect to an addition to Vehar, he considered they were all delighted to see something practical at last—(hear, hear)—practical in so far as a substantial addition had been made to the resources of Bombay with respect to its water supply. (Applause.) He remembered that the Vehar works, though proposed in 1846, were not commenced till ten years afterwards, and, when commenced, were not finished for fourteen years; but Toolsee, under the energetic management of Mr. Hope and Mr. Walton, had progressed with much greater speed, and in a period which he, for one, had not contemplated, they now saw water flowing from the new lake to assist the supply of Bombay. (Applause.) The result of this Toolsee scheme, as it stood at the present moment, was this, that for every inch of water which fell from heaven into these grounds, Bombay had sixty millions of gallons, thus actually increasing the total supply by one-third. (Applause.) But he looked upon these works as the commencement of a much larger scheme, and he was perfectly satisfied that the work they had seen commenced that day would be the permanent stand-point of Bombay. Regarding Vehar there had been a feeling of insecurity about the dams which, as they were three in number, made a thrice-multiplied danger, and the security required could not be given to the lake by any means he was aware of. Again, Vehar wanted head. Now, by having Toolsee, Bombay not only possessed an independent supply which she could call upon at any time by putting down a main, but she could get a head upon the water which would be amply sufficient to supply any part of Bombay at full pressure. (Applause.) This was a most important matter. (Hear, hear.) It was not necessary that he should go into any details, but he thought they must all agree in congratulating the late acting Municipal Commissioner, his engineers, and his contractors, for the exceedingly energetic manner with which Toolsee had been carried out, and for the substantial boon they had conferred upon Bombay. (Applause.) He could not forbear bringing to the attention of the meeting the position which Dr. Blaney, whose interest in public concerns was well known, occupied regarding this Toolsee scheme. Had it not been for Dr. Blaney and his persistent advocacy of the scheme, he was quite sure the company would not have been present there that day. (Applause.) He begged to propose the health of the Municipal Commissioner, and wished the successful carrying out of the Toolsee scheme to the end. (Loud applause.)

Mr. Peile assured the company that their presence that day in such a place was to him a source of great satisfaction indeed, because it showed that the task had been accomplished of opening the waters of Toolsee into Vehar Lake. He felt sure they would all feel pleased that the dryades and hamadryades and Ahmedbhoy Hubbibhoy had been expelled the valley, and that the naiades were now the local nymphs with Mr. Pallonjee as coryphæus. (Laughter.) He thought that they might content themselves with taking a practical view of what had been done to Toolsee, and remember that though the valley was at present little more than an empty lake yet the water would come afterwards. (Applause.) Were nothing else, however, to be said about Toolsee, he considered that it was something that the ladies of Bombay, looking upon it and its surroundings as a suitable place for picnics, could not but consider it worth every penny that had been spent upon it. (Laughter and applause.) He wished to propose a toast, and beginning chronologically he would give them the health of Dr. Blaney, who would pass on the compliment to the engineers who designed the work and the contractors who had so willingly carried it out. (Applause.)

Dr. Blaney said this was the happiest moment of his public life, and he felt flattered by the allusion made to his services by both Mr. Ormiston and the Municipal Commissioner in connection with securing this auxiliary water supply for Bombay. The former had remarked upon the perseverance, some might call it obstinacy, with which he had brought forward the scheme from time to time, but as a partial result of that obstinacy it was a source of the greatest satisfaction to him to meet the present company and see the waters rushing along from Toolsee into Vehar. Though the addition to Vehar must necessarily be small in the meantime, yet he hoped that when the Toolsee works were consummated, Bombay would be freely, largely, and constantly supplied with water in every district. Much credit had been given to him for his share in starting the scheme, but it was only justice to allude to one who was absent, and who was the first to draw his attention to the capabilities of the Toolsee valley. He meant Mr. James Bapty, who it was that had first worked out the scheme, and pointed out how it could be made an independent source of supply, and it was only after discussing the matter with him (Mr. Bapty) that he had been able to understand the subject and write his report for the Water Supply Commission of which Mr. Scoble was Chairman. For the little he had done in bringing forward Toolsee as a water supply to Bombay he had been abundantly rewarded in the manner in which his health had just been drunk. He now begged to propose a toast which would be heartily responded to by all—Mr. Walton. (Applause.)

Mr. Walton said it could be no other than a proud moment to him that he had been made the subject of a toast by Dr. Blaney. Whether, so far as his connection with Toolsee works was concerned, he was worthy of the compliment paid to him was a matter too delicate for him to manipulate. It would be, however, sufficient for him to say that he accepted the company's expression of sentiment as a token that his labours had met with their approval. Toolsee had had many fathers—among which he might mention Mr. Conybeare, Mr. Russell Aitken, and Major Tulloch—and he felt that but little credit was due to him for having represented this scheme in such a light to the Bench of Justices that they resolved on its adoption. His success, if such he might call it, had been due solely to his good fortune—("no, no")—as he had represented nothing to the Bench that had not been represented beforehand. But he assured them he could not allude to his good fortune without feeling a certain regret that it had been due to the misfortune of one whom he had the pleasure to serve as a subordinate, and whom he had the honour to class as a friend. They all knew that Major Tulloch had been compelled to leave his office of Executive Engineer from having contracted an illness entirely in the discharge of the duties connected with surveys for the extension of the water supply of Bombay. He could not say that, if Major Tulloch had been able to remain at his post, he would have represented the Toolsee scheme in a different light to what he had, but he said that it was due to his great ability in this particular branch of his profession, and due to his large general knowledge, to suppose that he would have presented to the representatives of the Municipality a scheme of far greater magnitude, and perhaps, in proportion, a far greater scheme than this, and he believed also that he would have succeeded in getting the Bench to adopt a scheme which would have set the water supply of Bombay at rest for many years. He apprehended that Toolsee and Vehar could never be a sufficient supply for Bombay, and he believed that, after reading Major Tulloch's report which was about to be published, any difference of opinion which existed at present on that head would exist no longer, and it would be seen that Toolsee and Vehar alone could not supply Bombay sufficiently. He could not sit down without expressing his satisfaction at seeing one present to whom, whatever differences there may have been as to details, they all felt a mutual pleasure in going for that valuable advice he was so willing to bestow. (Applause.) He need scarcely say that he alluded to his friend, if he might take the liberty of so classing him, Mr. Ormiston. (Applause.) Of all men in the profession in Bombay he supposed Mr. Ormiston held the highest position, and justly so, because his results had been always backed by facts, and his opinion always carried the greatest weight with it. Before sitting down he begged to propose the toast of his friend and deputy, Mr. O. D. Clark, to whose untiring zeal and energy he could assure the company they owed their presence there that day. Fever and such like maladies were a few of the difficulties with which an engineer had to contend at Toolsee, and under such circumstances, and considering that the work had been done in so short a time, he was sure they would all drink a bumper to his friend Mr. Clark. (Applause.)

Mr. O. D. Clark returned his warmest thanks for the really kind manner with which the company had responded to the toast. When he first became acquainted with Toolsee it was under different circumstances from the present occasion. Then he sat upon the stump of a tree watching the pitching of his tent in a lonely place, but now Toolsee had been awakened into a gratifying state of activity and usefulness, engaging the attention of the engineering profession and the Bench of Justices and citizens of a city not second to the capital of India. About twenty months ago he had the gratification of laying the rails which were to link together the two great capitals of this vast country, but now it was scarcely an inferior gratification that, after what he remembered of Vehar, he had contributed his mite a second time towards allaying the thirst of the Bombay ducks. (Great applause.) He had no doubt that for the present Toolsee would meet the demands of Bombay, but nevertheless he hoped that before long the Ewoor scheme might be connected with that of Toolsee in the giving of an independent main to Bombay, which would alleviate to a great extent the anxiety that appeared at times to exist regarding the awful results which would ensue upon any accident happening to the Vehar dams or main. (Hear, hear.) It was with extreme regret that he remarked the absence upon this occasion of Mr. Campbell, the contractor. By his perseverance and endeavours to meet the conditions of his contract he had caught a severe illness which necessitated a change of climate. He felt it his duty to say that it was to Mr. Campbell's untiring energy and liberality in meeting every demand which the work necessitated that the successful completion of this season's work was due. (Applause.) The work of rock excavating for the reception of foundations of the dam, sinking shafts for the tunnel, quarrying, excavating the line of trench, making temporary roads for the carting of material, was commenced simultaneously, and by the 12th of May the first masonry of the dam was laid, although it was the middle of April before possession of the ground could be had. In forty days there had been put carefully together about 113,000 cubic feet of first-class rubble masonry, on the top of which was erected that timber weir which the company had seen that morning. (Applause.) The average amount of masonry put together on each of these forty days was 2,825 cubic feet. On the 5th May they succeeded in getting done with the rock excavations for the commencement of the tunnel both at the northern and the southern end, while shafts were sunk to the required depth at the same time. The tunnel was commenced at six different heads or faces. The total length of the tunnel, 537 feet, was done within a time which gave an average of 6 feet 8 inches per day. Before the level of the tunnel was reached about forty feet cubic were blasted daily, and this work, it should be remembered, was done during the hottest days and the heaviest rains of the season, and most of those present had satisfied themselves of the difficulties attending working at 120 degrees in the tunnel. (Applause). Machines for sending down air had had to be introduced, otherwise the work might not have been so satisfactorily finished. The dimensions of the tunnel were 7 feet by 4 in., and as to the timber weir at the dam it was 200 feet in length. From the tunnel and trench, the total length of the latter of which was 2,766 feet with an average depth of 20 feet, excavations had been made equalling 180,000 cubic feet of rock and 248,000 cubic feet of moorum. The importance attached to pushing on the works was exceedingly great, the great object being to finish the tunnel and let as much water as possible flow into Vehar this season. He thought they would agree with him that Messrs. Scott, McClelland, & Co. could not have done more than they did, and, as he had said before, it was due to John Campbell's untiring energy and liberality in carrying out the works to a satisfactory conclusion that the gentlemen present owed their presence at Toolsee that day. He begged to state his own obligations to the contractors for the kind manner in which they always had met him in difficulties, notwithstanding little differences of opinion which may have arisen as to the best mode of carrying out certain portions of the works. (Applause.) He wished Mr. Campbell a speedy return of health and to see him soon again in Bombay, and concluded by proposing the health of Scott, McClelland, and Co., coupled with the name of Mr. Gostling.

Mr. Gostling mentioned that the works had been carried out by the agent of the firm, Mr. Hewitson, and that it was a source of pleasure to learn that they had been done to the satisfaction of the Municipality engineers. It might not be uninteresting to state the circumstances under which his senior partner Mr. Campbell had been compelled to flit away to Australia for a time for the benefit of his health. He resided on the works, and of course had to exert himself considerably, and he was unfort

RAIN-FALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Sunday, 18th Aug.	0 18	0 48	0 45
Monday, 19th Aug.	0 35	0 39	0 37
Tuesday, 20th Aug.	1 98	2 18	3 74
Wednesday, 21st Aug	0 44	0 43	0 65
Thursday, 22nd Aug	0 09	0 7	0 13
Friday, 23rd Aug.	0 04	0 0	0 00
Saturday, 24th Aug.	0 03	0 14	0 00
Total for the Week.	3 11	3 67	5 34
Previously Registered.	66 28	55 74	52 76
Grand Total	69 39	59 41	58 10

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.—The district reports of the prospects of the crops in the Central Provinces continue most favourable, but we are sorry to see that cholera was spreading in the Nimar district. Cattle murrain is also reported in parts of Raipore.

THE CRIMINAL MISAPPROPRIATION BY A CLERK OF THE COLABA COMPANY.

THE directors of the Colaba Company, in their report for the year ending 30th June 1872, which was issued last week, make the following allusion to the misappropriation of Rs. 24,491-0-8 out of the moneys of the company, by Cassinath Bundoo, the cashier of the company. Your directors regret to have to announce to the shareholders that a sum of Rs. 24,491-0-8 has been dishonestly misappropriated out of the moneys of the company, by Cassinath Bundoo, the company's cashier, for the collection of bills. Your directors deemed it their duty to make the fullest enquiries into this matter, and especially with a view to ascertain how Cassinath Bundoo was enabled to misappropriate so large an amount of the moneys he received for the company without earlier detection. After a full investigation they arrived at the opinion that the commission of the fraud was facilitated by the practice (that has until lately prevailed in the office of the company) of the secretaries issuing signed bills to the debtors of the company, which bills could by the cashier be converted into receipts for money without the knowledge of the secretaries. Your directors had then to consider whether they could hold the secretaries responsible to the company for the loss sustained by the company. After giving the matter much consideration, your directors came to the conclusion that there were not sufficient grounds to justify them in asking the secretaries to take the loss upon themselves. In coming to this conclusion your directors took into consideration that the practice they have above alluded to is one that was in force in the company's office before the present secretaries were appointed, and that it is a practice which is very generally prevalent in Bombay. They also considered that Cassinath Bundoo was a man in whom the secretaries were justified in reposing a considerable amount of confidence. He had at the time when the defalcations took place been in the employment of the company for more than twenty-five years, had during that time borne a high character for integrity, and had always enjoyed the confidence of the directors, who on several occasions acknowledged the value of his services to the company. In the year 1863 the directors presented him with a gratuity of Rs. 8,000, and again in 1865 with a donation of two years' salary when the company was finally wound up. Before acting upon the conclusion they thus arrived at, your directors deemed it advisable to consult counsel upon the legal aspects of the case. The opinion of counsel when obtained fortified your directors in the opinion they had themselves formed. This opinion of counsel, which, it will be perceived, fully absolves the secretaries from all legal liability, is now submitted along with this report for the information of the shareholders. Your directors under these circumstances would have considered themselves justified in writing off the loss the company has sustained, but the secretaries have expressed themselves unwilling to cast upon the directors any responsibility in the matter, and desire that the question of their liability should be submitted to the judgment of the shareholders, the secretaries feeling confident that their conduct will not be misjudged after full knowledge of the facts. Your directors have acceded to the wishes of the secretaries, and it now only remains for your directors to record that in their opinion the secretaries are neither legally nor equitably liable for the defalcations of Cassinath Bundoo, and to recommend that the loss thereby sustained be written off in the books of the company.

A FRAUDULENT INSOLVENT SENTENCED TO IMPRISONMENT.

RE ABDOOL LUTIF COMOO AND JAKARIA COMOO.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gibbs, presiding as Commissioner in the Insolvency Court, gave judgment in the above matter on Wednesday last. The insolvents' liabilities amounted to Rs. 2,52,623, and the good assets to Rs. 1,93,008. They appear to have carried on large dealings in Bombay, Calcutta, and Mauritius. The case had come before the Court in different forms on previous occasions, and now came on finally under a petition for discharge. There were five grounds of opposition, on which evidence was called at some length, after which his Lordship adjourned the matter for a week to determine what order he should make on the petition. He thought the only point was a question as to a sum of Rs. 40,000 advanced by Hoorbaee, grandmother of the insolvents. He examined the account books, and he discovered what he could not help calling a gross fraud. His Lordship observed signs that certain pages had been interpolated. (His Lordship read some Gujeratee entries in the account books.) He came to the conclusion upon a further examination that the pages were interpolations and that the accounts had been tampered with. Mr. Branson, instructed by Messrs. Dallas and Lynch, appeared for the insolvents. Mr. Starling, instructed by Mr. Hope, appeared for an opposing creditor.

His Lordship, after stating the particulars of the case, said—The sole question which the investigation into this case seemed to leave for the Court to determine was whether a sum of Rs. 40,000 had been received from Hoorbaee, the grandmother of the insolvents, for the purpose of rebuilding the family house, and was therefore a gift made to the trust account of the deceased father of the insolvents, or whether it was a sum advanced to the insolvents themselves for their business purposes generally to assist them in their difficulties. It appears that Hoorbaee made three payments to the firm in 1922, viz., Rs. 15,000 on 10 Kartic Shood (29th October 1865), Rs. 13,000 on Mahaj Shood (22nd November 1865), and Rs. 12,000 on 1 Mahaj Shood (17th January 1866). These sums are apparently regularly entered under those dates in the "Catcha Mebel" for that year as payments "on account of loss in Back Bay shares compromise to Kapoorchund Hemchund." The Rs. 40,000 is not credited to the trust account in the ledger until 1925, page 5, when it is entered in a way which shows that it was put in after that account had been totalled, and a balance struck and carried forward to 1926. (See ledger of that date.) This was suspicious: but if the entries on the credit side of the "Catcha Mebel" of 1922 were genuine, the insolvents' explanation would be possibly true, viz., that by mistake it was overlooked until after the books had been made up. These entries had been translated and had passed the ordeal of one of the authorized translators without comment, but not feeling satisfied I determined upon closely examining the pages of the "Mebel," viz., 7, 28, and 77, and I then found signs which led me to the conclusion that they had been interpolated. They were not the same texture of paper. They were shorter by half an inch than the rest of the pages in the book; the paging at the top of the first (p. 7) had been forgotten, and that of the other two (pp. 28 and 77) was in a handwriting different to that of the paging in the preceding and following pages. This led me to the conclusion that these pages were interpolations and not to be trusted. This being so, the suspicious appearance of the ledger forms an additional proof that the accounts have been tampered with, and I can now no longer hesitate to believe that the money was not paid to the trust account for the house building; and the conclusion I have arrived at is, that this crediting it to the trust account was an afterthought of the insolvents just before taking the benefit of the Act, in hopes of saving the Rs. 40,000 or some portion of it from the general wreck by transferring it to the trust account. Mr. Flynn, the Chief Translator, has since examined the "Catcha Mebel" of 1922; and his evidence confirms the view I took of that book, in every particular. After the conclusion of his evidence, I cut the strings which held the book together, and on taking out the three suspicious pages, it appeared that they had belonged to some other account book, as they had the three holes by which they were formerly strung together, and the three new holes made when they were put into this book, six holes in all, proving to demonstration that the opinion formed by the Chief Translator and myself was correct. There were some other points which by themselves would not, I think, have required notice from me, but which, viewed by the light which has now been thrown on the case, make it necessary for me not to pass them over. I allude particularly to the letter addressed to the moonim at the Mauritius, which certainly now is open to the meaning placed on it by the opposing counsel, and to the ground of concealment of property, which is now rendered probably true by the alterations in the account books. I say these points I should not have deemed matters of comment but for the fact of my having detected this fraud. I consider, therefore, that the accounts and the conduct of the insolvents, for both of them must be aware of these irregularities, are most unsatisfactory, albeit one may be more personally involved in them than the other. It now becomes a matter for my consideration what order to give. I have to consider the interests of the creditors as well as the crime of the first insolvent, for the evidence regarding the "Catcha Mehel of 1922" establishes a charge under the 50th section of the Act, viz., that he "has made false entries in" a book, and "has wilfully altered and falsified a book," for which offence he is liable to be imprisoned for two years. After maturely considering the matter, I determine to adjourn the further hearing of the petition of the two insolvents for one year under section 47, and I further order the insolvent Abdool Latif Comoo, who has been the manager here, and therefore the partner peculiarly liable for the right keeping of the firm's books, to be imprisoned, under the 50th section, for three calendar months.

INDIAN ITEMS.

CHOLERA in a very mild form has appeared in Lucknow.

THE death is announced at Lucknow of the Rev. J. Broadbent.

WE hear of a railway accident at Loodianah. A fireman was killed and others severely injured.—*Mofussilite.*

A PROPOSAL has lately been made by Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal to coin a new rupee for circulation within Her Highness's territories.

THE Reverend A. O. Hardy, Chaplain to the Bishop of Calcutta, has been granted furlough to Europe for eighteen months from the 10th of September next.

FOREST land to the extent of 132 square miles has been taken up in Kamroop and the Naga hills by the Government of Bengal, and delared Government Forest.

IT is proposed to build a church at Shillong, which is becoming an important station as the sanitarium of Assam, Sylhet and Cachar. The church is to accommodate 150 persons.

THE cases of cholera at Kussowlie, up to 21st instant, had been 41, of which 23 were fatal. At Dugshai, on the other hand, with 22 cases the deaths had been only 8. At this latter station there were, at the moment of our advice leaving, two fresh admissions.

THE CURRENCY NOTE FORGERY.—The Acting Inspector General of Police, Madras, has issued a circular requesting information regarding the forgery of certain Madras Government currency notes, to be given to Captain T. Weldon, Royapettah Police Court, and the Chief Office of the Inspector General of Police, Madras. The reward of 10,000 Rupees is still held out to any person or persons that will give information that may lead to the arrest and conviction of the party or parties concerned in the note forgery.—*Madras Athenæum.*

MR. ROBERT H. WILSON, B. A., has been gazetted to officiate as Inspector-General of Registration during the absence on special deputation of Mr. H. Beverley, or until further orders. Mr. Wilson will also officiate as a Marriage Registrar of Calcutta and Senior Marriage Registrar of that town under section 7, Act XV. of 1872, and Registrar of Parsee Marriages under Act XV. of 1855 beyond the local limits of the Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction of the Hight Court.—*Indian Daily News.*

CAN IT BE TRUE?—A native paper gives an account of a transaction that we can scarcely believe. It says that at a place called Santher, in Central India, the Raja's maternal uncle, with the aid of a force, put to death the members of a family—not sparing even the women—and confiscated the whole of the moveable and immoveable property belonging to them. On man alone survived, who has in vain sought for justice at the Agency, the Political Agent having ordered him to apply for justice to the Raja!—*Ibid.*

THE following appointments are published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, to take effect from the date on which Mr. S. H. C. Taylor joins his appointment as second grade Judge at Beerbhoom:—Mr. H. T. Prinsep to be Magistrate and Collector of the 24-Parganas, but to continue to officiate as Judge of Hooghly; Mr. F. J. Alexander to be Magistrate of Puri, but to continue to officiate as Magistrate of Malda; Mr. H. F. J. Kean to be Magistrate of Champaran; Mr. C. C. Stevens to be Joint-Magistrate, first grade; and Mr. D. R. Lyall to be Joint-Magistrate, second grade.

THE death of the Rev. Feltrim Fagan, Civil Chaplain of this station, by cholera, will be felt as a personal sorrow by members beyond Allahabad. It is little to say that he was a blameless clergyman, universally honoured for the conscientious discharge of his serious duties: he was absolutely loved. There was a charm proceeding from his gentle and sensitive and (so to say) innocent heart which wound itself into the affection of those of all classes to whom he was at all well known. He was seized with the first symptoms of the fatal disease a little before dawn on Thursday, and died at midnight.—*Pioneer.*

A PILOT DISMISSED.—After the Court of Enquiry held on Monday regarding the collision of the s. s. Khedive and the s.s. Aral, a Marine Court sat to try Mate Pilot, Arthur Fuller, for being intoxicated whilst in charge of the French Barque La Tour on the 6th and 7th instant. After receiving evidence in support of the charge, and hearing Mr. Fuller's defence, the Court decided that the defendant was guilty. The Judge, in passing sentence, mentioned that as this was the second occasion that the defendant had been brought up on the same charge, he had no option but to sentence him to be dismissed the service—*Indian Daily News.*

Two important resolutions appear in the *Calcutta Gazette* of Wednesday. In the first the Lieutenant Governor commends the examples of those district officers who, in addition to their other duties, find time to compile complete histories of the districts in which they are employed, suggesting at the same time some points for their consideration which may be included in their works. In the second His Honor sanctions the creation of temporary establishments not exceeding Rs. 200 to 400 per mensem for each district, for doing the work intended for the Subordinate Civil Service, and those establishments are to be retained so long as the inferior services are not organised.

THE FEMALE MEDICAL MISSION AT DELHI.—About five years ago, at the suggestion of a missionary from Delhi, a female medical mission was set on foot, for the benefit of the native women of that city, with the double object of alleviating physical suffering and of taking a knowledge of Christianity to them in their secluded homes. The only agent at present in connection with this mission is Mrs. Littler, who, after a course of hospital training in London, came out to devote herself to this work in 1870. Whilst acting in connection with the missionaries in all medical matters, Mrs. Littler is under the direction of the civil surgeon of the station. Between December, 20th, 1870, and October 18th, 1871, Mrs. Littler paid 1,446 visits to 191 patients in the Zenanas, and 1,917 visits were made to the dispensary. A house has just been taken in the city, as a temporary hospital for women and for training nurses. Mrs. Littler has removed to this house and will superintend its operations.—*Delhi Gazette.*

CAN THE SALARY OF A GOVERNMENT OFFICER BE SEIZED?—The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Ainslie, on the Appellate Side of the High Court, have decided, in a reference made to the High Court by the Judge of the Small Cause Court at Barrackpore, under section 205, Act VIII. of 1859, that the salary of a telegraph officer due for past services is a debt that can be attached under a decree. It appears that, on the Judge of the Lower Court ordering the attachment of the salary of a telegraph signaller, the superiors in the office refused to do so, according to the opinion of the Advocate General, which has been embodied in chapter D. of the Telegraph Code as paragraph 138, which opinion said that such salary could not be attached, on the ground that the salary of a servant of Government is not legally his property until the same is actually received by him, and so long as it remains unpaid, it cannot be attached by the decree of any Civil Court. The Appellate Court ruled that, under section 236 of the Civil Procedure Code, a salary, which is already due, is a debt, and can be attached, and if not paid, an action would lie against the Secretary of State, according to the provisions contained in 21 and 22 Vic., chap. 106, sec. 65. The practice on the original side is to attach the salary of a Government servant after it becomes due. Under Act VI. of 1849 certain cases are exempted, but where the Act does not apply, a pension may be attached.—*Englishman.*

THE JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL OF THE ARMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "PIONEER."

DEAR SIR,—Mr. Romaine, C. B., the Judge-Advocate-General of the Army, is about to retire; surely Government will not continue on such an appointment—at any rate with a salary of Rs. 50,000 per annum as now. The old system did very well, and why should it not be restored? Mr. Romaine is an able man, doubtless, but what good has he effected? SCORPION.

SMITH, EDWARDS & CO.'S MONTHLY COTTON CIRCULAR.

LIVERPOOL, 1st August.

THE month under review has exibited violent changes in a downward direction, and we close at a decline of 1¼d. per lb. in American and 1d in Surat cotton.

At the date of our last issue the result of stock taking had been announced; a small surplus had been found in place of the deficiency, which had been generally expected, and the effect on our market was surprising. Before the stock was announced there was a good demand for August delivery of Orleans at 11¾d, with a general expectation of an advance; but as soon as the result was known a feeling of great depression ensued, and the price fell at once ¾d per lb. From that time forward everything went against the market; the accounts of the crop in America came remarkably good; spinners stood obstinately aloof consuming their surplus stock, and the export demand fell to zero. The feeling rapidly spread through the market that prices were too high, and that a lower level must be reached before active business could be resumed; holders pressed their stocks, and it became almost impossible to sell on the spot. For a time the decline was not very rapid, and some reports of heavy rain and worms in America about the 12th ultimo gave a slight stimulus for a day or two, but these were soon followed by reports of good weather, and the eagerness of holders to sell increased to a panic; and from the 15th to the 25th July the decline went on at the rate of ¼d per day, and a feeling of great gloom pervaded the Exchange. Confidence quite vanished, and the heavy loss entailed caused fears of financial embarrassments. At the lowest point Uplands and Orleans were sold for August delivery at 9¾d and 9¾d, showing fully 2d per lb decline on the prices ruling before stock-taking, and Fair Dhollerah was done at 6¾d. October-November shipment of Uplands did not fall below 9¾d, putting them on the same level with August delivery, although a month before there was 1¼d per lb. difference between them! We have seldom known our stock of cotton more unsaleable than it was during this whole period of depression. With the exception of the better grades of American it was hardly possible to sell any kind of cotton, and East India in particular was a perfect drug. Holders, to relieve themselves, sold largely of forward contracts of American, and probably many of these will have to be bought in again, thus lending a fictitious strength to the market afterwards.

The very low prices touched on the 25th ult. at last brought in the demand, and on the next day (Friday) there was a good business done at ¼d to ⅜d advance from the lowest point. The improvement was supported till Monday, and the market assumed a much healthier appearance, but a dull tone came over it on Tuesday, and as we write (Wednesday) the late improvement is almost lost, and the closing prices on the spot are 9 11-16d. to 10d. for Middling Uplands and Orleans; 6¾d. for Fair Dhollerah; 9¾d. to 9¼d. for landing Uplands, and 9¾d. for October-November shipment of new crop.

The Manchester Market, throughout the entire month, has been powerfully affected by the depression in Liverpool. An inclination for business showed itself more than once early in the month, but it was quenched by the demoralised state of this market, and no important volume of business was transacted till it was thought that the bottom had been touched here. Nevertheless the tone of Manchester, all through this collapse, has been sounder than that of Liverpool; there has been far less pressure to sale, and the decline has been more gradual, and thus the position of producers has sensibly improved. We note an increasing margin between cotton, yarn and cloth, that will make the position of the manufacturer not so intolerable as it was before. Still, it must be allowed that the bulk of the trade is not profitable; it is being discovered that the greatly increased cost of working arising from the exorbitant price of coals, and the enhanced value of labour, is seriously affecting profits, and we fear that over a large area of the trade this year promises to yield a positive loss to the millowner. The accounts from the Indian markets lately have been disappointing; prices there have given way quite as much as at home, and the active demand which was anticipated this year has not yet set in; but looking to the diminished shipments of goods thus far, and the fact that stocks in India are much reduced, it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that a more healthy trade with that quarter is in store for us. China remains overdone, and the sales making there are very unremunerative.

We incline, however, to the opinion that the prospects of foreign markets are not so very unfavourable; the present dulness is very much the result of discounting the effect of a large American crop next year, and a further fall in the raw material. We believe there is plenty of business waiting to be done if merchants were satisfied that prices had touched bottom, and we incline to the opinion that a pretty active demand will be felt in Manchester for the remainder of the year; there are no oppressive stocks of goods on hand, and comparing the state of Manchester with what we have often known it to be during times of depression, we should say that trade is far from unsound; indeed we believe, that were people satisfied prices of cotton had seen their lowest point on this side of Christmas, a large volume of business would be put through.

The question of "short time" has been spoken of a good deal lately, but from all we can learn there has been no resort to it of any moment. A good deal of machinery has recently been stopped from one cause and another, among which we may specify the damage done by the recent disastrous floods to many mills situated on water courses, but the effect will only be transient, and we expect ere long to see all the spindles and looms at work, and the consumption at its full figure.

The very long abstention of the trade from our market (having for seven weeks taken only 46,000 bales per week) has raised much discussion on the question of the consumption, and it has been felt that the extent of it was overrated, and at the same time it has been discovered that spinners held larger stocks than we are supposed. At one time the most careful statists put the consumption at 66,000 bales for the Kingdom, equal in weight to about 60,000 bales of last year's size. We think the real figure could not have been over 62,000 to 64,000 bales, and perhaps of late it may have been reduced to 60,000 bales, from the temporary causes we have mentioned. We should say, however, that the natural rate of consumption, were the machinery all working, is 64,000 bales per week, of the present average weight, and we think that it will soon regain that figure, especially if prices do not rise from their present level. Stocks in spinners' hands must be reduced to a low ebb, and are probably 100,000 bales less than they were on the 1st January, and 200,000 bales less than at this time last year, and people who look merely at the scale of delivery are apt to underrate the consumption now, just as they were to over estimate it a year ago.

The tendency of the money market this last month has been to harden, and the Bank rate has been advanced from 3 to 3½ per cent. The French loan for 120 millions sterling has been issued with extraordinary success, and its effect will probably be to cause at least a temporary stringency of money; but it is an open question whether its permanent effect will be in that direction. It is quite possible that it may draw out large sums of bullion hoarded by the French peasantry and thus increase the circulating medium of Europe, and in this respect it would tend to produce a period of inflation; but, on the other hand, the German Government may lock up a considerable portion of the money paid it, and so counteract this tendency. It is not possible to predict with accuracy what effect this gigantic operation will have; but speaking generally, it is only a transference of capital from one country to another, and not an absorption or dissipation of it, and therefore its effect, in a commercial point of view, ought not to be very serious. The general tendency of the money market appears, however, to be upwards, and we rather fear that our cereal harvest will be deficient, which will necessitate larger importations of food than usual, and so increase that upward tendency. It remains to be seen what will be the effect of the prodigious rise in iron and coal; we fear that it will tend to impair the manufacturing prosperity of the country, and altogether the picture does not look so bright as it did a year ago. The labour question throughout the country is also very much unsettled, frequent strikes are occurring, and wages in every trade are being rapidly advanced. This is in most cases called for by the great rise in the cost of living these last few years; but it will strain the great industries of the country, and cause a time of unsettlement before matters get readjusted to the new basis. We are, in fact, going through a sort of industrial revolution, and the manual labour class is commanding a far greater share both of power and remuneration than it ever did before. These considerations cannot be overlooked in a general review of the financial state of the country, though it is difficult to say in what precise way they will affect it.

Position and Prospects.—A very striking change has come over public opinion about the position and prospects of cotton during the last month. To glance a moment at the past—it may be said that the prevalent opinion during the first half of the year was that there would be a real famine of American cotton, and in Manchester the opinion was strongly held that 13d would be reached for Middling Orleans in the autumn. There is no doubt that the consumption was then over estimated, and the stock held by the trade under estimated, and looking at the probable supply of American cotton, as it then appeared, it is not to be wondered at that sanguine views prevailed; it did, on the face of it, appear a puzzle how to get through the year with a crop of 2,900,000 bales, when 4½ millions had almost totally disappeared the year before. This difficulty was overcome by keeping the price of Middling Orleans at 11d to 11¼d for six months, and though it now seems that this price was too high, we believe that nothing less could have saved us from a positive famine in the autumn, for even yet it will require extreme economy, and even pinching, to get the two ends to meet. Of course it was plain that such a price as 11d to 11¼d was only justified by imminent fear of scarcity, and as soon as that fear was removed, the basis of price was undermined, and the result has been witnessed in a sudden fall of 1¼d to 2d per lb at the very time when the public looked for as much advance, but it was not merely the discovery that we had enough, or nearly enough, American cotton to bridge over the interval before next crop arrived, it was the extraordinary accumulation of other kinds, not only in Liverpool but in every port of Europe, carrying the total stock in Europe to 600,000 or 700,000 bales over last year. The effect of this was not fully felt till stock-taking, when all the figures were collected as it were in a focus, and the gaze of the public turned exclusively upon them. The effect was then irresistible, and the consequence was, the panic we have just passed through—a panic more unexpected than any we recollect in recent years, at least during times of political and financial quietude. Nor must it be forgotten that the unfavourable effect of the statistical position of cotton was greatly heightened by the glowing accounts we have been getting of the American crop for the last two months. These various influences have caused spinners, both in Europe and America, to fall back upon their reserves of stock, and we believe at the present time they hold in the aggregate 400,000 to 500,000 bales less than they did at this time last year. This is a most important feature, and it may tell with great force at a later period of the season; spinners have in a great measure exhausted their power of depressing the raw material, and should they be tempted or frightened into stocking themselves again, their capacity of absorption would be very great.

We think at the present time all the elements that make against cotton are brought into undue prominence, and public opinion—as it usually does—has run from one extreme to another; it has concluded—rather too hastily—that the risk of a scarcity of American cotton is past, but we do not feel so sure of this; had prices remained at 11d. or over, we do not think there would have been a severe scarcity, but we rather fear it will be encountered if prices remain at about 10d. for middling Orleans. The tendency will now be rather to increase than contract the consumption, and as our spinners must have used since the beginning of the year 31,000 or 32,000 bales of American cotton weekly, at an average cost of fully 11d., it is not reasonable to expect they will confine themselves to 23,000 or 24,000 bales for the next three months with the price at 10d., and we cannot see that our supply till 1st November will admit of more than this.

The Stock 25th July, was	301,000 Bales.
Afloat	34,000 ,,
To arrive further by 1st Nov., say	100,000 ,,
	435,000 ,,
Allow for 14 weeks—Trade...23,500 Export..... 2,500	
26,000 x 14 =	364,000 ,,
Leaving for Stock 1st Nov.	71,000 ,,

It is thought by some, as the crop is said to be early, that we will receive more now cotton than is indicated here. But we do not think so; we are not aware that we have ever received more than 50 000 or 60,000 bales of new cotton in October, and as American and Continental spinners will this year be as hungry for the new crop, as our own, we do not think we can receive a very large share. We, therefore, incline to think that the tendency of American cotton later on will be to harden, and we expect the fear of a scarcity will reappear. Should the American crop, however, continue to flourish, there will be little confidence in high prices, and any advance gained will be reluctantly squeezed out of spinners, and the price of distant shipments will remain quite unaffected; but should any disaster happen the American crop, such as a wet picking season, or an early frost, the effect on prices would be serious, for a large business would then be put through in Manchester, and spinners would have no place to cover their contracts except Liverpool, where the small stock of American cotton would place them at the mercy of holders.

East India cotton, however, stands in a different position, we are loaded with an excessive stock in all the ports of Europe, and our own spinners still show a great reluctance to turn upon it. We think, however, that these facts are discounted in the very low price it has fallen to. Fair Dhollerah at 7d. is only ¼d above the average price of last year, and below the average of any other year since the American war, and Bengal at 4¾d is ¼d under the lowest point touched last year, and almost at the lowest point since 1869. The position of East India cotton will very decidedly improve from this time forward, hardly anything more will be shipped from Bombay this year. We are informed that by the end of the year the deficit in shipments from Bombay will stand at 200,000 bales. Nothing of consequence will be shipped from Calcutta at these low prices, and the Madras crop will move slowly. We question if the export from India for the remainder of this year will be more than half what it was last year. The consumption on the Continent of Europe is now mainly running on East India cotton. We believe that it is using 25,000 bales per week, and for the remainder of the year we think our spinners will be forced to use 20,000 bales, say 45,000 bales per week, or for twenty-two weeks 990,000 bales. The visible supply at present is 1,300,000 bales, including stocks in all Europe and amount afloat; if to that we add 120,000 bales to arrive further from India this year, the stock in all Europe on the 31st December will only be 430,000 bales, and of that probably 200,000 will be Bengals.

We arrange these figures as follows, premising that they are of necessity only rough estimates:

Stock of East India in Europe	844,000 Bales.
Afloat	456,000 ,,
Further to arrive this year	120,000 ,,
	1420,000 ,,
Consumption of 45,000 bales per week.	990,000 ,,
Stock in all Europe, 31st December, say.	430,000 ,,

We conclude from this that our present excessive supply of East India cotton will melt away fast before the end of the year, and that the tendency of prices will be to advance, unless kept in check by very glowing accounts of the American crop. We must further remember that we are now holding in Europe 300,000 to 400,000 bales that in former years would have been coming round the Cape, and arriving in September and October. These used to be the months when the large imports of East India took place, and the stock reached its maximum, but all this is now changed, owing to the general adoption of the Canal route, and we must expect every year to see far larger stocks of cotton in Europe about midsummer than we were formerly accustomed to, and financial arrangements will no doubt be made to correspond.

The above remarks have reference mainly to the course of our market for the remainder of this year, but it is now so much the habit to anticipate the futare, that it is necessary to cast a glance at next year. There is no doubt that the dominating influence henceforward will be the American crop now growing, and already the markets of the world are powerfully affected by the belief that a very large yield is probable. We are able to report that all the accounts reaching us at present are highly favourable, and we should say the crop is looking as well as at this time two years ago, but it is quite premature to conclude that a large yield is certain. There are four critical months to be passed through before the crop is made, and the enormous yield of 1870 was the result of a picking season prolonged to February or March of the following year—an almost unexampled occurrence. We should say that even that year the crop would not have exceeded 3½ millions, had the picking season been of ordinary length, and we think that any excess over that figure can only be expected this year if the picking season is every fine. The present cheering prospect may or may not continue, it is entirely a weather question, and it is extraordinary how sudden are the changes that take place in America, both in the prospects of the crop and in public opinion. There is one contingency that may affect the crop unfavourably, we mean the coming Presidential election; it promises to be a hot contest between Grant and Greeley, and the Southern negroes will for a time be eagerly canvassed. It is probable that some disturbance of field work may arise during October, and speculators may exaggerate this so as to produce a powerful effect on the market.

Supposing, however, that all goes very well with the crop, and that four millions are realized, what scale of prices may be expected to rule next year? We may form a tolerable estimate from the average prices of the last two crops—the crop of 1870-71 was absorbed at an average of 8¾d for middling Orleans, with five months of European war, and the past crop (assuming present prices to rule during August) will average 10¾d for middling Orleans. On of the former crop—4½ millions—we reckon that 3,600,000 bales were actually consumed, leaving 650,000 bales of surplus on hand, chiefly in the hands of spinners, available to eke out the short crop. This makes the actual supply of American cotton for the year ending 1st September, 1872.

American (commercial) crop	2,900,000 Balest
Surplus from last crop	650,000 ,,
	3,550,000 ,,
Remaining in Stock 1st September, 1872, out of above surplus (estimated)	150,000 ,,
Actual consumption of American the past season ending 1st September, 1872, at average of 10¾d	3,400,000 ,,
Against consumption previous season at 8¾d	3,600,000 ,,

It therefore follows that the average consumption of American cotton the past two seasons will be just 3½ millions of bales, at the average price of 9⅜. for Middling Orleans.

The increased machinery of the world will need five per cent. more, or say 3,700,000 bales, to feed it this coming season, and it may fairly be presumed that this quantity will go into consumption at the average price of the last two years, say 9¾d. and therefore we do not think a crop of even 4 millions will be able to reduce the average price below 9d. to 9¼d. for Middling Orleans, nor do we think that such a price can be reached till the weight of it is felt in the European markets. We regard 6¾d. to 7d. for Fair Dhollerah as the proper relative price for Surats with American at 9d to 9¾d per lb., for the present unusual depreciation will gradually disappear as the season advances, and therefore we see no reason to dread even a four million crop, with the present price of Surats.

It may be argued that these are very remote considerations to introduce into a commercial circular, but it is necessary to face them and grapple with them as they do in reality exert a great influence over the course of trade. Our general conclusion is that the question of cotton supply, when closely examined, appears more favourable to the maintenance of existing prices than when looked at in a superficial way; the elements of weakness have been in a great measure discounted, whereas there are elements of strength which are concealed at present but which may come into the foreground as the year advances.

We have rarely known the whole question to wear so perplexed an appearance, and that is our apology for discussing it at such length.

P.S. FOR INDIA, 1ST AUGUST, P.M.—The market continues dull, at ¼d from yesterday's quotations: Fair Dhollerah is not worth more than 6¾d on the spot, and 6¾d for October delivery, but at the close there is a rather steadier tone, and more demand for arrivals.

THE fruitfulness of the orange tree sometimes almost passes belief. Twenty thousand marketable oranges from one tree seem almost beyond belief, but we believe the yield to be a fact. Riseo mentions a tree growing at Nice in 1789, more than 50 feet high, the girth of whose trunk was so large that it required two men with outstretched arms to embrace it. The tree bore from 5,000 to 6,000 oranges a season.

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,, 1 do. ..... 1s. 10 13/16d. do.
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Bombay, 6th August 1872.

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RESERVE FUND ..... £ 800,000

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INTEREST at THREE PER CENT. allowed on money placed in Deposit at seven days' notice.

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HENRI DUVAL, Acting Manager.

14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 31st January 1872.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

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FRED. T. ATKINS,
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